

S N A P E ' s
PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON
FARRIERY, &c.

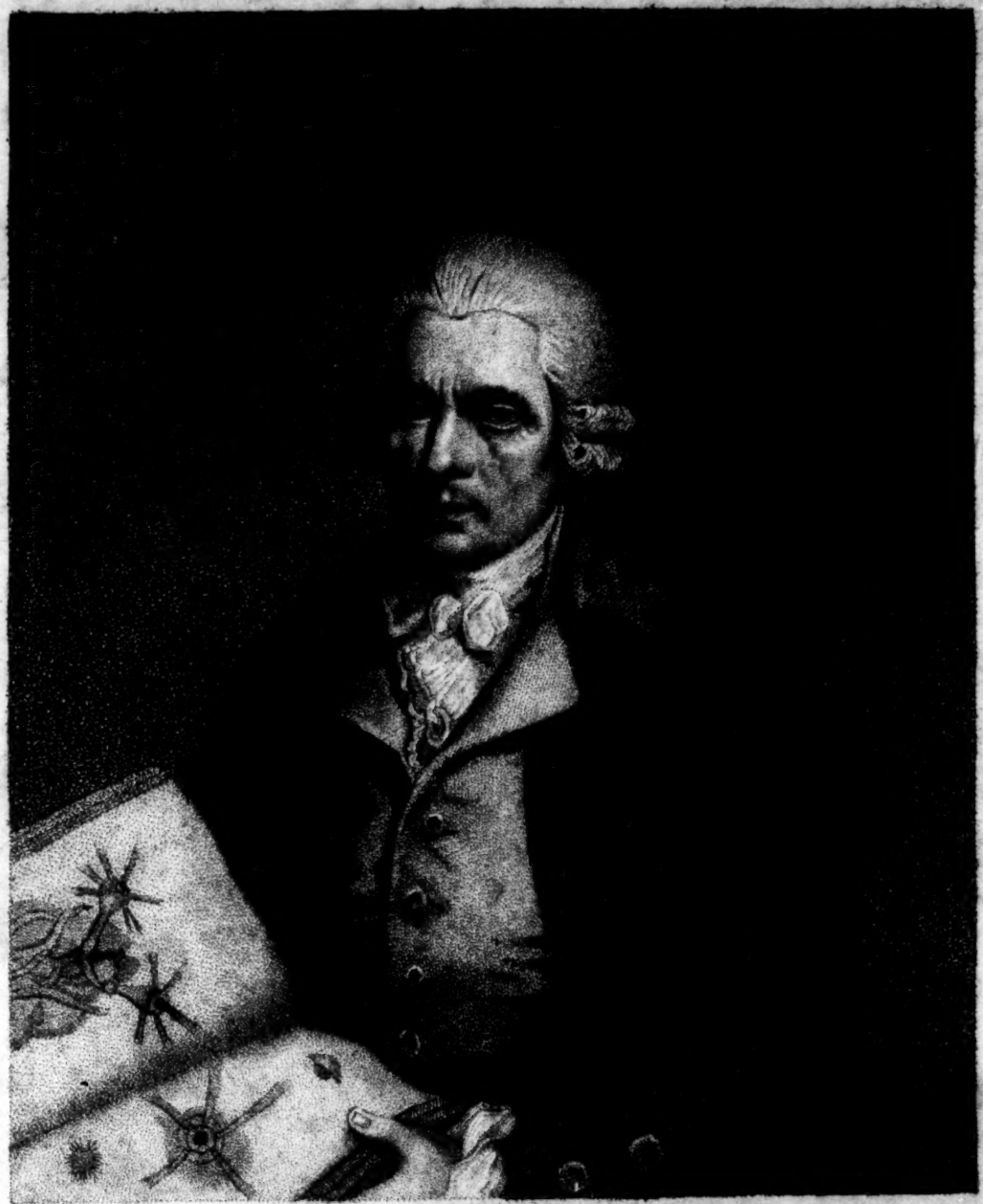
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London, Publish'd by the Author, May 1791.

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A

PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON
FARRIERY.

INCLUDING REMARKS ON ALL
DISEASES INCIDENT TO HORSES,
THE
SYMPTOMS
BY WHICH THEY ARE SEVERALLY KNOWN,
AND THE
MOST APPROVED MODE OF CURE.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

BY EDWARD SNAPPE, *K*
FARRIER TO THEIR MAJESTIES, AND THE SECOND TROOP OF HORSE GUARDS.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED (BY H. REYNELL, NO. 21, PICCADILLY,)
FOR THE AUTHOR, AND SOLD BY HIM AT NO. 60, POLAND STREET.

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PRACICAL TREATISE

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BY PERMISSION OF

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

BY EDWARD ARNOLD

LONDON

LONDON

PRINTED BY E. ARNOLD

AND SOLD BY THE AUTHOR, 10, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON

1845

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully acquainted, that on paying the sum of THREE GUINEAS, they will, besides this work, become entitled to a copy of a volume on the ANATOMY of the HORSE, written by my predecessor, Mr. ANDREW SNAPE, who was Farrier to Charles the Second.

THIS volume is now reprinting, with an entire new set of explanatory cuts; and as it was written for the express purposes of alleviating the pangs of the animal, and improving the skill of the practitioner, I have no doubt but it will be honoured with the complete approbation of my generous readers.

Entered, according to Act of Parliament, at Stationers Hall.

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ADVANTAGES

The advantages of the system are many and of great importance. It is a system of the future, and one which will be of great benefit to the world. It is a system of the future, and one which will be of great benefit to the world. It is a system of the future, and one which will be of great benefit to the world.

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T O

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE!

PERMIT me, although a stranger to your person,
yet none to those virtues for which you most
eminently distinguish yourself, independent of your
rank, to present to you those Practical Observations,
that have occurred from a series of forty years
experience, and which are now published with a
design to rescue my profession from the errors of
unskilful practitioners, whose treatment has, in general,
been

DEDICATION.

been diametrically opposite to the common principles of humanity.

I APPEAL to your Princely judgment, whether the preventing so valuable an animal as the horse, from those multifarious diseases with which he is subject, within this last half century, to be afflicted, and prolonging, by that means, his life to almost twice the period of his usual existence, are not considerations of the first and greatest importance.

YOUR Royal Highness will, I trust, by deigning to peruse the following work, discover an infallible means of preserving your most favourite hunters, racers, &c. from an early decay; and at the same time prevent a great deal of that heavy annual disbursement which must otherwise unavoidably occur. This Treatise will, I am confident, if properly attended to, terminate that destruction which has so frequently proved fatal to the best breed of horses
in

D E D I C A T I O N.

in this kingdom, as well as upon the Continent of Europe.

Not being personally known to your Royal Highness, I hope your goodness will pardon my most humbly taking the liberty to inform you, that I am the descendant of a family who were for the two last centuries honoured with the office of Farrier to their Sovereigns, in several successive generations, down to the time of Charles the Second; and that upwards of twenty years ago I was presented to their present Majesties, who were pleased to appoint me to act in the same capacity.

To fulfil the duties attendant on this station, I have, with unwearied assiduity, devoted the best of my abilities; and I feel at this moment an inconceivable pleasure in those ideas which originate from having been able to afford the most ample satisfaction to my Royal employers.

I HOPE

D E D I C A T I O N.

I HOPE I have not obtruded on your Princely
attention, and have the inexpressible pleasure to sub-
scribe myself,

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Most devoted,

Most faithful,

And obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD SNAPE.

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T O

FARRIERS IN GENERAL.

EXPERIENCE is the only probable means of success in any individual, whatever may be his profession. And the evident reason that men of the first professional ability in the trade to which I have directed this address, have acted diametrically wrong, is, that they have not had spirit enough to unshackle themselves from those vague systems that have been handed down to them by their predecessors, whatever might have been their humanity. The professors of Farriery have, undoubtedly, done all for the invalidated animals, whom it was their duty as well as profession to cure, that was accomplished by their forefathers, and the only blame that is to be laid to their charge, is, that they have not had enquiry enough to

A

endeavour

endeavour to discover the origin of disorders incident to horses, and the consequent means to afford them relief. Had they compared the feeling, strength and constitution of a horse, with that of a human being, the investigation would have reflected on them the highest credit, and, undoubtedly led to discoveries which would, in the end, have immortalized their fame, doctrine, and humanity, and been of such national advantage, that all ranks of persons, from the prince to the peasant, would have, agreeable to their power, adopted their measures, and recognised their being founded on reason, dictated by true judgment, and having for their grand principle and only object, the future good of their country, through many successive generations. Having drawn this flattering picture of what might have been performed through perseverance, and shewn what has been lost by want of not inheriting a decent and laudable enquiry, which every man obviously has who possesses any idea of improving his circumstances, perpetuating his name, or facilitating the enrichment of his family, I shall proceed to observe, that Farriers have discovered few or no improvements in the art of medicine, for the last century. They have, to use a phrase not inapplicable to the subject in question, journeyed on in the beaten tract of their predecessors, whilst the slightest deviation might, in time, have led to the most capital discoveries. This was burying
ability,

ability, and not suffering genius and emulation to have fair play, and nothing but the fear of error could possibly have actuated them to continue down to the present period of time, in a mode or system which has neither novelty or ability to recommend it to future notice.

HAD they consulted the materia medica even in a cursory manner, time and practice must have improved their system, till, in the end, it would have produced a certain mode of curing those animals of whom they have the care, and reduced that practice even to a certainty of success.

THE Author of the following pages is happy in, after a period of forty years, having performed what he is confident might have been accomplished many years past; but as the task was reserved for his labour, he trusts that he has published, in the following pages, an invariable system of treatment for most of the Disorders incident to Horses, as will, if followed, prove a useful lesson to all dealers in those animals, and a considerable saving annually to the nation at large. His doctrine is grounded upon experience, and sanctioned by a series of success.

THE chief reason of his publishing this work was to alleviate the sufferings of a set of the most useful animals in existence, by recommending a mode of practice which will, as is exemplified in a variety of cases, not subject them to those excruciating operations which they are now too frequently obliged to undergo; and, in the second place to endeavour if possible to make those who have the care of horses, competent judges of the generality of disorders incident to them, from their attendant symptoms; by which knowledge alone they will be able to prescribe such remedies as cannot fail to accelerate the much to be desired cure. Were the present stable-keepers and farriers acquainted with an infallible remedy for most of the disorders with which these animals are liable to be afflicted---what benefit would such an information avail them, if they had not, through an indefatigable application, acquainted themselves in what manner the symptoms of every disease begins to originate, and to proclaim the invalidated state of the beast.

UNSKILFUL practitioners, for want of having attained this admirable knowledge, have frequently sacrificed many valuable animals; and so it is, indeed, with respect to the human species; the life of the patient ever depending upon the skilfulness of the doctor; and when the latter has unfortunately mistaken the disorder, ten to one, but after subjecting the person

person under his care to a thousand inconveniences, his error becomes fatal, and the patients miseries terminate with his existence.

THIS truth is not introduced as a fatirical remark upon the professional ability of the faculty, who, to the author's own knowledge, are many of them men of rare talents, sound judgment, and have, by their medicinal researches, discovered such valuable articles, as must for centuries to come prove an inestimable blessing to the afflicted part of mankind. No! the intention of the Author is, on the contrary, to point out those mischiefs which error and ignorance bring on a civil society, and to shew that there is no pretender more culpable than he who pretends to be a master of medicine. To sport with the lives of animals is a similar offence to sporting with the lives of our fellow creatures, and both the one and the other call loudly for the interference of the Legislature to put an end to the existence of such evils in future.

THERE is no disorder in the following leaves which the Author has not frequently had in hand; and in the course of so long an uninterrupted practice as the period he has above stated, many cases have occurred worthy the study and pursuit of the young practitioner. He has published

lished them for his improvement, the alleviation of those cruel torments which horses, for want of a timely and proper application, frequently suffer; and the advantages which must accrue to the dealers in those animals, by taking the several diseases with which they are liable to be afflicted in their infancy, and adopting the most cheap, easy, and rational mode of cure.

THE last of my family who had the honour to be Farrier to the Sovereign, was Mr. ANDREW SNAPE, Junior, who served King Charles the Second in that capacity, and published a book, entitled, *The Anatomy of a Horse*; to which he annexed two Introductory Discourses, the one on the Generation of Animals, and the other on the Motion of the Chyle, and the Circulation of the Blood.

IN publishing this work he avows in a Dedication, addressed to the King, he was actuated by a desire to instruct Farriers in the frame, situation, and use of a horse, in order that the generous animal who affords his Majesty's subjects so much service, both in peace and war, might be relieved from those variety of infirmities with which he is liable to be afflicted. Whether, in tracing out the origin of the several disorders to which this valuable beast is subject, shewing the symptoms by
which

which they are respectively known, and applying the proper medicines to expedite their cure. I have been guided by the same humane and liberal principles which evidently marked the conduct and character of my predecessor, I leave to the determination of those into whose hands the ensuing work may fall, not doubting, but they will pass a proper decision on the purposes this publication is intended to answer.

IN that part of my predecessor's preface, where he compares the profession of a Farrier to that of a Physician, he gives the following reason, why the former should in general be more skilful than the latter, in discovering the seat of the disorder, a dumb creature not being invested with the gift of speech. This is so just and apposite a truth, that I am convinced it requires more professional knowledge to discover his ailment, than that of a human being, who, by informing the faculty what symptoms attends his illness, enables them to give a shrewd guess at the nature of his affliction, and consequently to apply the necessary operations for his recovery.

THE Author of the work of which I am now treating, properly conceived, that as dead bodies were not always to be obtained for pupils to practice on, a set of cuts, shewing the different internal parts of the animal, would be of infinite service

service to the young practitioner. That I am of his opinion is obvious, from republishing his work with those very identical and valuable collection of cuts, which he published in his Anatomy of a Horse, in order that Farriers may the more readily find the seat of the disorder of the animal, to which discovery, I trust, I have not a little contributed, by publishing in my following pages, those symptoms which announce its several afflictions.

WHEN I first set about writing this work, it was with a fixed determination, not only for the sake of my own character, but likewise for the alleviation of the diseases which attend so noble, sensible, and sagacious an animal as the horse, to render it worthy the attention of the Farriers of Great-Britain, and if the system of humanity it is intended to inculcate, tends to their professional improvement, I am so much of a philanthropist as to think that alone an adequate compensation for my labour.

DISEASES IN HORSES,

WITH THE

SYMPTOMS AND MODE OF CURE.

CONVULSIONS.

THE symptoms are a contraction of the muscles; a stagnation of the blood between the hide, and the cellular membrane, (which latter cause originates in the capillary vessels), the jaws locked, in raising of the horse's head; the muscles of the eyes drawn backwards; an apparent redness of the eyes; a præternatural erection of the ears; the head, neck, and body seeming to form one single part; the legs unusually extended; a total absence of the muscular motion; the nostrils uncommonly enlarged; a quick respiration; an induration of the abdominal muscles; and a contraction of those of the back and tail. If the disease should prove inflammatory, it may be necessary to open a vein once; or, should alarming circumstances require it, twice, during the course of twenty-four hours. It is in this place necessary to remark, that more than two, three, or four pounds of blood, must not, at any single period, be taken from the patient, lest a weakness should follow more rapidly than the decrease of the distemper. It is also proper, once in the space of twenty-four hours, to rub the glands, and muscles of the neck, and back, with two ounces of mercurial ointment. At the expiration of every twelve hours,

B

a draught

a draught must be taken, and it will be necessary to prepare a clyster; the draught must be mixed up with one drachm of fever powder, two drachms of liquid laudanum, two drachms of camphire, and two drachms of hartshorn, which must be administered every night and morning, in a pint either of barley water, or water gruel. The best vehicle is a long-necked quart bottle, which, if it be not possible to introduce at the mouth, must be applied to the nostrils. The clyster, to be repeated also every night and morning, must consist of weak broth, to which add one handful of salt, and half an ounce of laudanum. A sufficient quantity of water gruel, rendered thin in the preparation, should always remain before the patient, either in a trough or manger, breast-high; and so securely situated that he may help himself at pleasure, without increasing his pain by stooping, an action which he will be careful to avoid. A strict adherence to these prescriptions may preserve the lives of many valuable horses. Respecting the general treatment of this disorder by numbers of practitioners, I must observe that, previous to the contraction of the jaw, it is customary to administer a double dose of physic. If the patient be capable of drinking, and the purge operates, he receives benefit; yet I recollect instances where the disorder hath been rendered more dangerous, after the administration of three strong purgatives; and where the jaw became locked, the whole frame contracted, and the powers of nature so much enfeebled as to betray symptoms of approaching death. At this alarming crisis, we should forbid all bleeding; and administer twice, during the course of twenty-four hours, a dose composed of one drachm of the fever-powder, in a pint of decoction of bark, together with one ounce of treacle water, one ounce of hartshorn, two ounces of honey, and two drachms of camphire, dissolved in a gill of fallad oil. A clyster must also be given, prepared according to the form already mentioned. By a process of this nature, I have been so fortunate as to recover a multitude of afflicted horses. Not to tire the reader with an enumeration of cases, be it sufficient to remark, that I cured a horse belonging to a Mr. Dymocks, of Oxford road, and valued at four hundred guineas; another, the property of Mr. Wright, at the Slaughter-house, in Goswell-street, near Old-street-road; and a third, belonging to Mr. Tanner, in Grosvenor Mews.

THE STAGGERS.

THIS disorder is divided into two kinds; the lethargic, or sleepy staggers; and the raving, or mad staggers. The symptoms of the former will be particularised hereafter. Those of the latter are a virulent inflammation, and contraction of the nerves of the brain, occasioned by too great an impetuosity of the blood, which is driven violently to the ascending arteries, and, if not repelled, must so fatally irritate the seat of sensation, as to introduce a mortification.

THE mode of cure is to take four pounds of blood from each side of the neck, in the space of six hours; and four pounds from the veins of each thigh. It will be necessary to administer, with all convenient speed, a draught, consisting of two drachms of fever powder, four drachms of camphire, dissolved in a gill of fallad oil, and eight drachms of liquid laudanum, the whole of which ingredients must be infused in a pint of barley water, or of water gruel. Two ounces of the clyster powder must likewise be given to the patient in a quart of warm water; and it is absolutely requisite to administer this, and the preceding draught, at the expiration of every six hours, until the body is composed to rest. Unless the horse should be cast down, having his legs properly confined, or tied up to a swivel, in a large place, where his violent agitations may continue unmolested, it will be extremely serviceable to put on his head what I shall term a mad cap, in order that he may be prevented either from increasing the malignancy of his distemper by casual blows, and bruises on the part most sensibly affected, or from actually beating out his eyes and brains. This cap must be sufficiently capacious, and yet fit properly; it is formed of wool, and thickly quilted, which last circumstance not only wards off the consequences of any violent concussions, but occasions a perspiration that may probably relieve the head, and much abate the raging of the fever. The patient must be made to drink, at the close of every fifteen minutes, a quart bottle of water gruel, until he is lulled to rest. It will then be necessary, under this favourable appearance of mitigated symptoms, that he should be covered carefully with straw, and remain intirely undisturbed.

When he awakes, administer (twice in the course of twenty-four hours) a pint of the decoction of bark, mixed with four ounces of honey, and two ounces of dissolved fever balls. His drink must be plentiful, and consist either of water gruel, or for variety, of white bran water, administered milk warm. For food, let him have bran mash, and a little hay. When two or three days have elapsed, apply the draught, once in the space of twenty-four hours, and continue it until the signs of a recovery render it unnecessary. As he gathers strength, give him slow and gentle exercise; and prudently increase that exercise with his increasing vigour.

THE LETHARGIC, OR SLEEPY STAGGERS.

THIS malady is occasioned by a lentor, or heaviness in the blood, which introduces a stagnation throughout the whole frame, and an insensibility of the nervous system, that if not speedily removed, must terminate in death. On this occasion, when the motion of the systole, and the diastole, and the pulsation of the arteries are decreased, it will be difficult to draw blood.

THE proper mode of cure is to rouse the circulation, and throw the blood into a state of fermentation. Hence results that salutary increase of motion which is followed by a recovery. Administer to the patient a dose, consisting of two drachms of pulverised Barbadoes aloes, two ounces of treacle water, one ounce of hartshorn, one ounce of rectified oil of amber, two drachms of millipedes, and one ounce of castile soap; all these ingredients must be dissolved in a pint of mint and balm tea. Let his drink be a quart of thin gruel, given every half hour, and repeat the dose at the expiration either of each sixth or eighth hour; at the same time, apply the common clyster in a quart of warm water, and renew it regularly until an evacuation shall have taken place, from which last incident it may be decided that the patient hath escaped from danger. When he appears inclined to take nourishment of his own accord, place before him a sufficient quantity of gruel, and bran mash, and a recovery will ensue.

SYMPTOMS AND MODE OF CURE.

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WE shall here present the reader with another draught. Mix well together two ounces of castile soap, dissolved in one pint of fresh urine, two drachms of pulverised millipedes, one ounce of oil of amber, one ounce of bruised juniper berries, and four drachms of turmeric. The dose must be administered blood-warm. As soon as the patient acquires a gentle degree of heat, open a vein, and take away four pounds of blood. If it appear livid, and much condensed, bleed again in twenty-four hours; and, having prepared a draught, consisting of one pint of fresh urine, two ounces of hartshorn; one ounce of cream of tartar, one ounce of bruised juniper berries, and two drachms of emetic tartar; administer it blood-warm, and repeat it once in the course of twenty-four hours, until the patient shall be perfectly recovered.

THE D R O P S Y.

THIS disease generally originates from an impoverished state of the blood, caused either by excessive labour, improper food, or mismanagement in respect to keeping. It also frequently proceeds from too sudden a transition from heat to cold, and from violent coughs, which too excessively attenuate the blood, and destroy the glutinous, and balsamic particles, by which the serum becomes the most prevalent. An attention to the diet of the patient is one great step towards the completion of a cure, and particularly if the malady derives its source from vitiated, and precarious food, or from too violent exertion. His nourishment should be sweet bran, or white peas, and, for a change, oats, and peas. To this prescription must be added the necessity of gentle exercise. For a medicine, prepare one pound of pulverised liver antimony, four ounces of gum guaiacum, four ounces of sarsaparilla in powder, four ounces of pulverised bark, two ounces of powdered anniseed, eight ounces of linseed, meal, and fene-greek powder; and mixing every ingredient together, administer to the patient, every night and morning, a spoonful of this recipe, in his bran and peas, which will quickly perfect his recovery.

If the disorder proceeds either from a violent cold, or surfeit, prepare four ounces of sulphur, four ounces of gum guaiacum, four ounces of flour of mustard

mustard, four ounces of crocus metallorum, four ounces of æthiops mineral, eight ounces of farfaparilla, and eight ounces of bark; mix all the articles together, so that they may form, with molasses, a bolus, of the size of a pullet's egg, which must be administered to him every morning, before he breaks his fast. Let it be remarked, that, during the course of medicines, the chill must be taken from the water which he drinks, and he should use some flow, and gentle exercise. An attention to these particulars will rapidly promote the re-establishment of his health.

F E V E R B A L L. When to be administered.

IT may be necessary to premise that the febrific symptoms are excessive heat, and drought within the mouth; a præternatural extension of the nostrils; an inflammation of the eyes; a violent heaving of the body; a loss of appetite; an extremely cold sensation in the ears, and legs; profuse, intermitting sweats; and a total lassitude extending over the whole frame. When, after an opening in the neck vein, the patient shall have lost about three pints of blood, it will be necessary to dissolve either four or five ounces of the ball, regulating the quantity according to his malady, and his constitution, in a pint and a half, of a decoction of mint and balm tea, adding to the preparation, one gill of sweet oil, and taking care not to administer it, until almost cold. If a costiveness should exist, and call for instant relief, prepare three or four ounces of the clyster powder, which will be hereafter mentioned; and having added to it a quart of water, moderately hot, apply the whole, milk warm. When the patient has taken the drink, and clyster, let him be cloathed agreeable to the temperature of the weather, and turned loose into either a stable, or a wide stall. Here, enjoying the advantage of good litter, he must be kept fasting during the space of two hours. From that period, let a pail of thin gruel be placed constantly before him; and offer him a mash of bran, when it appears that his appetite will take it; but, as care must be taken not to pall his stomach, this mash must be removed from the manger, the moment he discovers an aversion to feed. In proportion to the

the increase of dangerous symptoms, repeat the drink and clyster, either every twelve hours, or once in the course of the day. Should the patient continue costive, or his dung appear mixed with slimy particles, the clyster must be more frequently repeated. A redness, and inflammation of the eyes will suggest the propriety of opening the neck vein, in order to draw off the viscid blood. On this occasion, extreme caution must be used, lest the patient should decline into a state of weakness, from the loss of too great a quantity of blood, which must on no consideration exceed three pints. We would rather prescribe a repetition of the operation; and must remark, that although a quart of blood may be frequently taken away, yet, in some cases, the loss of more than a pint, may introduce a langour, and dejection, which must render the administration of restoratives ineffectual. If, subsequent to the taking of a second or third dose, the horse should be found debilitated in spirits, add one or two gills of treacle water, or an ounce of Venice treacle. The dose must be proportioned to his feeble state, and will be best divided into two equal parts, of which the first may be administered immediately, and the other at the expiration of two hours. Should the langour still continue, and his appetite return but slowly, it will be necessary that the patient should take two ounces of the cordial ball, with one ounce of the fever ball, dissolved in a drink, as before prescribed. During the disappearance of the febrile symptoms, it will be necessary to administer, for the purpose of strengthening the stomach of the patient, two or three ounces of the cordial ball, dissolved either in white wine, or in mild ale. If, at this period, the temperature of the weather should prove favourable, it will be prudent to embrace a convenient opportunity of habituating the horse to moderate, and gentle exercise. Such is the usual process during an attempt to cure a common fever, of which the favourable crisis is apparent from the re-appearing spirits of the horse, the return of appetite, the brisk, erect, and lively carriage of his head, and the increased vivacity in his eyes. To these good symptoms may be added a disposition to receive refreshing sleep, and an evident composed sensation throughout his whole frame. It is essentially necessary to remark, that to administer, during the symptoms of a fever, high cordials, or indeed, any of the tribe of aromatics, is an extremely pernicious practice, that constantly increases the violence of the disorder, and too frequently occasions it to terminate in death.

CORDIAL BALL. When to be administered.

THE administration of this medicine is very proper after a horse has been too severely ridden, or over-fatigued by hunting; nor will it prove less salutary, should he have received some injury, either by remaining too long in a cold ditch, filled with water; standing, during a considerable time, in the air, at a severe season, and amidst heavy rains; or continuing in damp and unwholesome stables; all of which circumstances chill the limbs, and stagnate the blood.

To administer three or four ounces of the ball, in a pint and a half of warm ale, (or to apply the ball only, in a size proportioned to that of a pullet's egg,) every morning, is, in most cases, an efficacious method of speedily recovering the patient, where it is merely necessary to bring back the lost appetite, and to accelerate the circulation of the fluids, and juices; but we must again remark, in earnest terms, that no process can be more dangerous than the administration of the cordial ball, during the prevalence of the symptoms of a fever.

SURFEIT BALL. When to be administered.

IT is extremely efficacious for the purpose of increasing and preserving the good condition of a horse, or of rendering his coat sleek and beautiful.

DURING a cough, which is not attended with a very violent cold, the cure, will, probably, be established by an administration, every morning, of either two balls, or three or four ounces, dissolved in warm ale.

CHOLIC

CHOLIC BALL. When to be administered.

THE symptoms of the cholic vary according to the violence of the attack. During the extreme agony which it occasions, the horse casts himself on the ground; rolls and tumbles about with much violence; strikes his body against the stalls; starts up suddenly, and with great emotion; looks in agony at his flanks, which are considerably swelled; attempts to pass his dung and urine; and feels his bowels excessively tortured and inflated with the wind.

It will first be necessary to open the neck-vein, and take away about three pints of blood. Six ounces of the cholic-ball, dissolved in a pint and a half of fresh urine, must next be administered. Should the patient prove costive, a clyster must be given, pursuant to the directions in fevers. It very rarely happens but one dose is sufficient to effect a cure: yet in extraordinary cases, the drink and clyster must be repeated at the expiration of a second or third hour. Too much censure cannot be advanced against the pernicious custom of hurrying the patient during the course of this distemper; yet we trust it is sufficient to remark, that so baneful an imprudence not only gives rise to a fever, but augments the agony that attends it. Although I am far from objecting to the practice of suffering the patient to walk a little, after the administration of the drink and clyster, in order to promote the operation of the medicine, yet I must publish my opinion, that in a wide and warm stable, or in a well-littered barn, the afflicted animal will, most probably, escape, with life, from his disorder. Under the duration of the cholic, a contraction and inflammation of the muscles, the neck, and the bladder may, possibly, ensue from the violent heat, and unnatural detention of urine. At this alarming period, when many horses have perished for want of relief, it will be proper, subsequent to the administration of the drink and clyster, and whilst the apparent agonies of the horse afford reason to suspect a still-continued retention of urine, to direct some intelligent person previously to anoint his hand with hog's-lard and oil of butter, and to convey it, with such care and dexterity, as may secure the patient from all injury, into the rectum, or what is vulgarly called, the arse-gut. In the
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pelvis, or bason, he will feel the bladder, which, if full of urine, will be easily perceptible from its size. He must press, and roll it delicately with the hand, thus provoking the patient to a motion for staling, which will be evident from the usual extension of the hind-legs. It will now be requisite to press gently with the hand upon the bladder, assisting nature to forward the evacuation. Such a method will prove the means of facilitating the discharge of even a considerable quantity of urine.

C L Y S T E R - P O W D E R.

ON this subject, it is sufficient to refer the reader to the directions concerning the fever, and the cholic.

R E M A R K S O N P U R G A T I V E S.

THE dose must be proportioned to the constitution, strength, size, and age of the horse. If he be young, and rather feeble, suffice it to administer the quantity of a nutmeg, to be taken from the dose, which may be increased as occasion shall serve, at another time. During the operation of purgatives, it is safest to give the patient warm water. If they work with violence, he must either be restrained from all exercise, or indulged with what is very moderate. To ride him until he sweats, or to throw him into the least hurry, must prove pernicious. During inclement weather, and where no convenient place is at hand, for the purpose of giving him the necessary exercise, we recommend that he be turned loose into a well-littered stable, in which he will indulge himself in necessary motion. Here also he must have warm water administered agreeable to the violence of the disorder, if moderately, every two hours; but if more violent, once in six will be sufficient. Perhaps,

Perhaps, the purge may be repeated at the expiration of five or six days; but this procedure must be nicely regulated by the appearance of the gradual return of vigour to the patient, to whom an hasty repetition of the purge would prove excessively pernicious. I must in this place remark, that the usual method is to administer it thrice at proper intervals. When a dose of physic shall have been observed to work too violently, it will be proper, lest any ill consequences should ensue, to administer the following drink:

THREE pints of soft river water, three ounces of isinglass, broken into small pieces, two ounces of gum arabic, and three sheets of good writing paper, cut into pieces of an inch square.

WHEN all these shall have been boiled gently, until one pint be wasted, let them receive the addition of one quart of new milk thickened with bean flour. The whole must be again boiled up, until it shall have acquired the consistence of flummery. Add one ounce of bole armoniac; and if the case require, one ounce of fever ball. This composition will heal the coats of the stomach, and in consequence of its glutinous and sanative qualities, recover the mucus of the bowels, which is swept away by the too violent operations of the physic. The dose must be administered with a horn, blood warm, either once or twice a day, as occasion may require. If, when the patient regains the tone of his stomach, and the purging ceases, any slight febrile symptoms appear, administer two ounces of the fever-ball. As these symptoms decrease, the fever subsides, and the horse becomes less indisposed, administer the cordial ball alone.

Diseases and Obstructions in the Kidneys, the Urethra, and the Bladder; with Observations concerning their Symptoms, and the Mode of Cure.

THE chief causes of these maladies are violent colds; fevers in the kidneys, originating from too long a retention of urine within the bladder, and the accumulation of gravel or stone, either within the kidney,

the bladder, or the ducts leading to the bladder. Relative to that disorder which arises from a stone in the kidneys or bladder, we must observe, that scarcely any horses are so fortunate as to survive its attacks. The symptoms appear from the violent and restless agitation and torment of the patient, who casts, towards his hinder parts, a frequent look, expressive of agony. He scarcely ever can obtain relief, either when standing or lying down, and the longest position in which he can remain, is that during which he is reclined upon his back. His yard hangs flaccid; he makes frequent, and almost ineffectual, attempts to stale; not less often are his motions towards a stool, whilst the few excrements that pass, indicate, generally, a very costive habit. The dung, also, is divided, the accelerated perturbation of the powers of nature, increases the circulation of the blood, and introduces a fever; he appears convulsed; and, at length, ensues a rapid, violent, and unnatural respiration; an unusual extension of the nostrils; a parched and furred mouth; a wild cast in the eyes, and every concomitant symptom of impending danger.

It is probable we may be led to a choice of remedies, in a consultation with the practitioner to whom the care of the afflicted animal may have been intrusted; a series of medical dissertations might also guide us to the art of healing; but a multitude of prescriptions have originated from vague conjectures; and he who, not seduced by any whimsical hypothesis, can follow nature, investigate her operations, and try to profit by her assistance, will have the justest cause to hope for frequent, and deserved success. Should the disorder proceed from cold, it will be necessary to take from the patient four pounds of blood, which, being preserved for a farther inspection, may, at length, discover whether the fever hath settled in the kidneys. Under that symptom, the medical administrations must be such as will operate by sweat and urine. Let him take three or four ounces of the fever-ball, dissolved in a quart of thin water-gruel, with the addition of one gill of treacle water, and four ounces of honey. At the expiration of every twelve hours, repeat the dose. If, after a third application, no progress shall appear to have been made towards a recovery, administer two or three drachms of the fever-powder, in a quart of barley-water, sweetened with four ounces of honey. If, after the patient shall have taken this medicine thrice, during the space of twenty-four

four hours, no prospect of amendment should arise, we must consider the case as of a nature exceedingly alarming; and lest an ensuing irritation of the parts should cause an inflammation of the sphincter muscle, or neck of the bladder, have immediate recourse to emollients, administering four ounces of the roots of marsh-mallows, in two quarts of water, which must be reduced, by boiling, to three pints; add four ounces of castile soap, sliced extremely thin, in order that it may the more easily dissolve, four ounces of sal prunella, and four ounces of millipedes. The whole ingredients must be mixed together, and given in two draughts, during the space of six hours.

I DARE venture to assert, that relief will generally follow the process which hath been described; in cases where I have been called in, it always proved successful. Without entering into a minute enumeration of instances, be it sufficient to remark, that a most valuable hunter, belonging to — White, Esq; and standing in the stables of the George Inn, at Hyde Park Corner, was considered, by the attendants, as having through the violence of his disease momentarily arrived at the point of death. He was languishing under a spasmodic affection in one kidney, of a nature so exceedingly severe, that it totally deprived him of the use of one hind quarter, and rendered it very difficult to assist him to enter the stable. Concluding that his agonies were occasioned by a small stone lodged in the kidneys, and that no circumstance, except its discharge, could preserve the life of the patient, I immediately administered one spoonful of black mustard seed, one ounce of grains of paradise, and two drachms of parley seed, in a pint of white wine. The happy consequence was instantaneous relief, and a repetition of the dose appeared to have established a perfect cure. On the fourth or fifth day after he had been exercised, by gentle walking, in Hyde Park, he was suddenly deprived, in the street, of all use of his hinder parts, neither could he be carried home without the assistance of eight or ten men. A servant was immediately dispatched for me. On my arrival, perceiving that the case was desperate, I had recourse, without hesitation, to a desperate remedy, and ordered the instant administration of four drachms of pearl-ashes, one ounce of soap-lees, four drachms of liquid laudanum, and four drachms of camphire, dissolved in two ounces of castor-oil; the whole compound being infused in a quart of mucilaginous veal broth. This prescription was repeated once in the space of twelve hours, and at the expiration of twenty-four hours
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the patient was much relieved. When, during the four following days, half the quantity of the medicine had been taken, he became surprisingly recovered. Anxious to establish a perfect cure, I ordered one ounce of balm of gilead to be mixed into a bolus, with two ounces of linseed meal, and as much honey as reduced it to a consistency. After it had been given repeatedly for the space of eight days, the horse regained his health; nor did I ever learn, in the course of many succeeding years, during which I frequently saw him, that he had been subject to the least relapse.

IN a similar case I was also consulted by Mr. Rein, a stone-mason, at the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, whose horse had been several weeks ineffectually prescribed for by numbers of the faculty. Amidst the violence of his torture, the afflicted animal was accustomed to paw the pavement so powerfully, and so incessantly, with his fore feet, that he had not only thrown up the stones, but digged a hole sufficient for his grave. When I saw him, the want of food and rest had worn him to a skeleton; yet, conceiving hopes of accomplishing his cure, I proceeded in a similar manner to my former process, with this difference only, that, instead of balm of gilead, I administered the balsam of capivi.

IN common cases, where horses are unable to pass their urine, we would recommend one pint of stale beer, two ounces of the ointment of marshmallows, two ounces of castile soap, and two ounces of camphorated oil of turpentine, to be administered blood-warm; and it is more than probable that a cure will immediately ensue.

ANOTHER common, and frequently efficacious, remedy, is, to boil two ounces of anniseed, two ounces of juniper berries, and one ounce of millipedes, in a quart of water, which must be reduced to a pint and a half, and then administered.

A THIRD salutary prescription, which will speedily occasion a horse to stale, is one spoonful of the oil of amber, and two drachms of sweet nitre, in a pint of white wine, or beer.

If the malady proceed from a considerable retention of water, in the bladder, and if the muscular motion be lost, an instantaneous relief is absolutely necessary; let the hand of some skilful person be either moistened, greased, or oiled, and gently introduced within the fundament, where, having discovered the bladder, its top may be softly pressed and rolled. On this occasion, the horse will throw himself into a position proper for the purpose of passing his urine; and then it is that such a moderate pressure may assist to expel all the water, and that the bladder will drop into the pelvis or basin. Thus may the horse be instantly cured, without the aid of medicine.

Obstructions in the Stomach, or an Over-charging of the digestive Faculties.

OF all disorders incident to horses, it would be difficult to mention one more perplexing to practitioners, than that of which I am now about to treat. The most eminent in the medical line have been foiled in their attempts to ease the stomach of its oppressive load. I have ineffectually had recourse to every method which either my imagination, study, or experience could suggest.

ONE of the most efficacious exercises in these disorders, appears to be swimming; an action during which the struggling and agitation of the horse, together with the weight and pressure of the water, may assist to relieve him from the burthen in his stomach.

As no emetic qualities are to be expected, I propose, especially as the patient must perish, unless the load be effectually dislodged, to administer, every hour, two drachms of tartar of vitriol, in a pint of warm water.

THE dreadful symptoms of these disorders are, the most visible marks of agony and distress; a body unnaturally bent; the head considerably raised beyond its usual height; a forced extension of the limbs; convulsions; the eyes expressive of inward torture, and fixed, with a wild attention on the short ribs, in which are seated the severest sufferings of the patient; a restless rolling from side to side; and a frequent, but ineffectual, attempt to gain some attitude or position, which will afford a temporary relief. During the last stage of these disorders, the horse appears raging with insanity; he gnaws his fore legs; and, if not timely prevented, will dash his brains out against the stall, and perish in the extremity. Subsequent to their deaths, I have opened numbers. In some I have discovered that the maw or stomach had burst; in others, that the membranes were exceedingly inflamed; and in those of a thick description the coats of the stomach were mortified. I have likewise observed the indigested food so dried within the stomach, that it did not even appear to have been masticated, neither was there room sufficient to contain the quantity of a glass of water. Under such circumstances, where every attempt to dislodge the peccant matter proves unavailing, I am fully justified in declaring that the disorders are incurable.

Preventative Administrations, and effectual Cures, for those Inflammations of the Bowels which tend to a Mortification.

THE bowels are the alimentary passages which receive food, air, and water. Their substance is tender, delicate, sensible, membranous, and fleshy, like the worm. These intestines are full of blood-vessels, nerves, and membranes, which are of an intermediate substance, partly fleshy and partly fibrous. This renders them one of the grand sources of life, and so exquisite a seat of sensation, that they cannot surmount extremity of pain.

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THE mode of cure is to pour four quarts of boiling water into an earthen pan, and, having infused in it one pound of crude quick-silver, to suffer it to stand during the space of an hour, and then to decanter off one quart. Add to it an ounce of specious hiera picra, reduced to powder, and two drachms of pulvis sanctus. The dose must be administered at the expiration of every six hours. When all the water has been drawn from the silver, another gallon boiling hot may be added. This medicine, which deserves the greatest confidence, must be taken as frequently as occasion requires, until the disease is effectually subdued.

THIN broth, for clysters, must be given, with a handful of salt, until the patient be relieved. Two pounds of blood must be taken from him, every twelve hours. His drink, must consist of thin gruel, of which he must take a full quart every half hour, between the draughts. If he discovers an inclination to eat, supply him twice a day with thin marshes, composed of bran.

AMIDST the milder stages of this disorder, administer thrice during the course of twenty-four hours, one ounce of nitre, one ounce of sal prunella, two ounces of cream of tartar, and four ounces of castor oil, in a quart of barley-water.

If the case requires it, after the cause is removed, give the patient, twice a day, a quart decoction of bark, with a gill of olive oil, and a gill of aqua theriaca, or compound treacle-water, in order to strengthen the tone of the stomach and bowels, and to recover the appetite. Plenty of gruel, or barley-water, must also be administered, or white bran water, or water in which wheat flour has been infused.

THE CHOLIC.

THIS disorder originates in the colon, and terminates in the bowels, or small guts, which, when filled with wind, are dilated to an extreme degree. The flanks of the horse appear swelled; his respiration becomes difficult, and is attended by an unnatural blowing; he is restless, casts himself frequently upon the ground; rolls, and tumbles to and fro; and often breaks wind, without receiving the least benefit. Indigested food, retained too long in the stomach, over-heated corn, or the having drank hard water, to which they have not been accustomed (and more especially of lime-stone water, which, descending from steep hills, fall into sharp running streams, and prove excessively pernicious), are the frequent sources of this disorder. Mouldy, or mow-burnt hay, occasioning the horse to drink too plentifully of water, is often the forerunner of the Cholic.

THE most probable means of cure, is to administer four ounces of the high cordial ball, if it can be obtained, in a pint of warm ale. Should the first dose prove inadequate to the purposes of relief, a second must be given at the expiration of two hours; and if, as is rarely the case, the second dose should not succeed, two quarts of blood must be taken from the neck; and, to confirm the cure, two ounces of friar's balsam, infused in a pint of mountain, rendered blood-warm, must be administered to the patient.

SHOULD any case not admit of delay, and no friar's balsam be at hand, give either two ounces of black pepper, in half a pint of gin, and a pint of warm ale; or one ounce of bay-berries, bruised, one ounce of pulverised race-ginger, and two ounces of the oil of turpentine, in a pint of warm ale; or four ounces of powdered oyster-shells, boiled in three pints of urine, until the whole be reduced to a pint and a half, which must be administered blood-warm; or half a pint of geneva, half a pint of fallad oil,

oil, and two ounces of bruised juniper berries, which must be given cold; or if, under particular circumstances, none of these ingredients can be procured, we must apply to remedies that are more immediately at hand.

HAVING sifted a pint of wood-ashes, boil them in three pints of urine, until the whole be reduced to a quart, which the patient must take blood-warm; or a pint of brine, and two ounces of the oil of turpentine, rendered luke-warm; or two ounces of liquid laudanum, two ounces of hartshorn, a gill either of treacle-water, or aqua mirabilis, and half a pint of mountain wine.

ANOTHER prescription is, two ounces of aniseed, two ounces of carraway seed, bruised, two drachms of cinnamon, two drachms of cloves, and two ounces of castor oil, to be administered in a pint of warm ale.

AN equally efficacious remedy is, four ounces of aqua mirabilis, and one ounce of black pepper, given milk-warm, in a pint of fresh urine; or four ounces of philonium, in a pint of white wine; or four ounces of the best rhubarb sliced, one ounce of senna, one pound and four ounces of raisins dried and chopped small, half an ounce of bruised coriander seed, two drachms of bruised carraway seed, four drachms of saffron, and four quarts of the best brandy. Infuse the whole of these ingredients in a large stone bottle, and, having placed it where it may receive a gradual warmth, shake it frequently, and afterwards filter it through a gauze seive. Of this preparation, which is most extraordinary in its efficacy, half a pint may be taken, mixt in a pint of warm table beer. At the expiration of eight hours, the dose, if the case requires it, should be repeated; and the patient must, at intervals, drink plentifully of thin water-gruel.

THE twelve preceding recipes possess medical virtues of so powerful a nature, that they will seldom fail to effect a cure; the fourth approaches near to infallibility; the sixth not only bids equally fair for success, but is attended with the advantage of being composed with little or no expence; and the last, although purchased on dearer terms, is rendered so valuable,

by the experience of success, and its peculiar aptitude to relieve horses of a delicate constitution, that no sensible practitioner will feel the least concern at the price attending so inestimable a preparation.

The Dry Gripes, or Adstrictions of the Bowels.

IT is necessary that this malady, which the learned have denominated the Iliac Passion, should be properly explained to the practitioner: The twisting of the small guts, which, in my opinion, might more aptly be deemed the reversing of the vermicular, or peristaltic motion of the bowels, is a disorder which proceeds from various causes; from indigestion; a corrupted habit of body; or obstructions in the alimentary passages. The first cause has been described as curable; but it is doubtful whether the two last would not baffle all the powers of medicine.

I do not recollect to have succeeded in the recovery of more than one patient, and, on this occasion, the case was singular. A lump of dung, triangular in its shape, and prevented, by its extreme size, from passing the small gut, had closed up the aperture, during the space of eight days, and, if not discharged, would have produced a mortification.

THE prescription is, four ounces of castor oil, two drachms of oil of camomile, and one drachm of calomel, to be administered in a pint of barley-water. If the first dose should not prove efficacious, half the quantity of a second may be administered at the expiration of the sixth or eighth hour; and the patient must, every half hour, drink a quart of water-gruel.

ANOTHER medicine is, two ounces of æthiop's mineral, four ounces of flour of sulphur, two ounces of cream of tartar, and two drachms of jalap,
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to be given twice, at an equal distance of time, during the space of twelve hours; or eight ounces of black soap, dissolved in a pint of warm ale; or a cathartic, composed of eight drachms of aloes, two drachms of mercurius dulcis, two drachms of jalap, four drachms of cream of tartar, and two ounces of lenitive electuary. The whole preparation must be either made into a ball, or administered in barley-water.

THE two last causes will arise when the animal has eaten dust, gravel, or dried mud from walls. I recollect to have observed a ball, resembling a stone, and in size equal to the head of a man, which was extracted from the cæcum, or blind gut. In consequence of the torture it occasioned, the horse, in whose stomach the ball had been formed, expired. Another case occurred in the stables of Justice Kitchener, in the Strand, whose horse was afflicted with a ball, which, having also been formed in the stomach, had passed to the extremity of the small gut, where, baffling every medical attempt to occasion a removal, it deprived the tormented animal of existence. After his death I examined the ball, and discovered that it consisted of the grit of a millstone, which is frequently intermixed with the provender of these animals. I recollect other cases of obstructions, arising from large worms having engendered together, and forming a ball equal in size to that of a cannon. It is almost needless to observe, that such maladies must be deemed incurable.

Of a Disease incident to Horses, and vulgarly called the Gullian.

WHEN cows and sheep are thus afflicted, the morbid appearance is called the Red-Water; and when it seizes on the human frame, it is denominated a Dropsy. This last term may, with equal propriety, be applied to the distemper which is now the object of our discussion, a distemper incurable in most subjects, and scarcely open to any immediate relief, except from

from tapping, which terminates too frequently in death. The dropsy may originate from an obstruction of the urine, which has not been properly conveyed, into the bladder; from extravasated blood; or from its glutinous texture, which, being divided from the serum or aqueous particles, glides through the outlets, and centers between the midriff and the abdominal muscle.

ONE of the best prescriptions in this disorder is, three ounces of crude quicksilver, subdued with four ounces of Venice or common horse turpentine, in a mortar, and then added to two ounces of pulverised elicampane, two ounces of gum guiacum, two ounces of gambouge, and a quantity of honey sufficient to reduce the whole preparation to the consistency of three bolusses, of which one must be administered at a time. Should the medicine operate only by stool, whilst it increases the urinary discharge, the circumstances may be deemed favourable; but it will betray a most dangerous imprudence to repeat the dose too rapidly; nor can any circumstances, next to medicine, contribute more efficaciously to the recovery of the patient than unremitted endeavours to preserve the body temperate, to prevent the animal's drinking cold water, and to guard against those consequences that may ensue from the severity of the weather. We must again remark, that the repetition of the medicine must be agreeable to the patient's strength; of which the skilful practitioner will be enabled to judge from an attention to the manner in which the first prescription operated.

ANOTHER recipe is, two ounces of crude quicksilver, subdued, in a mortar, with four ounces of Venice turpentine, four drachms of dried and pulverised spurge-laurel, one ounce of prepared cream of tartar, one ounce of gum guiacum, and half an ounce of powdered ginger; the whole preparation must be formed into two bolusses, to be administered separately, the first at the commencement, and the second at the conclusion, of a space of eight or ten days, observing carefully that the strength of the patient be sufficient to enable him to support the operation. The regimen must agree with that which is observed during the course of phyfic, and the patient must be preserved cool in hot weather, and in cold weather as warm as possible.

INTERNAL

INTERNAL applications will speedily conduce to a recovery. I remember to have observed a perfect re-establishment of a dropfical horse, who, having been turned into an orchard full of fruit-trees, became his own physician, and removed his malady by eating, abundantly, of apples. Men, afflicted with the dropfy, have, in my own experience, been entirely cured by cyder, the decoction of green broom, and the inner rind of elder bark.

For horses, the following diet drink, administered every third day, is extremely efficacious. Of the bark of young walnut-trees, of the bark of young elder, of green broom tops, and of the leaves that grow on the stem of the artichoke, take one handfull each; boil them in four quarts of urine, until the whole be reduced to half the quantity; and then decanter it for use. One pint is sufficient for a dose, and if the horse has recovered sufficient strength, it may be repeated every third day.

P U T R I D F E V E R.

THE symptoms of this disease, which medical writers of all nations have so frequently represented as incurable, are a chilling languor, diffusing itself over the whole frame, an almost total cessation of the pulse; a paleness on the eye-lids; a dry mouth; cold feet, legs, and ears; an inactive stupor of the whole body; a loss of appetite; excruciating inward affections, which appear to indicate, what generally accompanies this malady, a hectic cough; an inflammation of the lungs, with its concomitant symptom, an accelerated respiration, or extreme difficulty of breathing; a decrease of the circulation in the blood, the state of which approaches rapidly to putrefaction; and, without an instant remedy, must occasion a mortification; which will terminate with death. Frequent bleeding is necessary; but, in the course of twenty-four hours, more than three pounds of blood must not be taken away, and this should be set aside for a future inspection. The patient must remain alone,

alone, and undisturbed in a loose stall, having constantly before him a quantity of water-gruel. He must also have a drink of a decoction of tea, mint, balm, coltsfoot, and oak-lungs, of each, one handfull to four quarts of boiling water. The dose is one pint at night, and in the morning, sweetened with four ounces of honey, and increased with one drachm, or, if the horse be of a strong constitution, two drachms of fever powder. At the favourable crisis of the fever, administer a decoction of bark, sweetened with honey, in which infuse half the preceding quantity of the fever powder, omitting, at the same time, the decoction of herbs. The bark, which is a powerful preventative of putrefaction, will brace the tones of the stomach, recover the lost appetite, and so far restore the strength of the patient, that he will be able to take slow, and gentle exercise, which must be gradually increased with his increasing vigour. Such a process, if adopted at an early period, will recover ninety-nine horses out of the hundred.

T H E J A U N D I C E.

OF all animals, the horse is most liable to this disease. Concerning its causes, symptoms, effects, and mode of cure, I shall first observe, that the horse, unlike the rest of the brute creation, is formed without a gall bladder, and that the gall is situated four inches from the neck of the stomach, in the cœcum, or blind gut. Hence it follows, that the jaundice may proceed either from too excessive hurry, and fatigue, a full appetite, a slight cold; a disinclination to eat; too great a plentitude of blood; excessive fasting; barbarous usage; or feeding too freely either on mow-burnt hay, heated ship oats, or clover cut from the stack, before it has been properly sweated.

THE jaundice also originates frequently from fevers, the causes of which being removed, the distemper of course will cease. The symptoms of the jaundice are a total languor; a clamminess of the mouth; a dry, atrabilious temperament costiveness; few, and slight emissions of urine, which, on this occasion,

occasion, is yellow, and tinged with gall; a grating of the teeth; a false appetite; an apparent deprivation of all sense and motion; and a yellow hue on the lips, and eye-lids. If blood, which is the colour of saffron, should be taken from the patient, thrice, performing the operation once in twenty-four hours, it will prove serviceable. Amongst the dreadful effects of this distemper, may be enumerated an absolute deprivation of the smell, the taste, and the appetite, the disposition to sleep, and, in short, a total absence from all those enjoyments, that are most conducive to the support of life; and, without the return of which, the death of the afflicted animal must prove inevitable.

To effect a cure as soon as possible, it will be proper, first, to take away four pounds of blood, which, as it is extremely difficult to save the urine, must be placed aside for a future inspection, when it will appear crude, black at the bottom, destitute of serum, and, at the surface, gelatinous, yellow, and putrid. Whilst the blood is in this state, it will be necessary to repeat the bleeding, until it becomes thin, fuller of aqueous particles, and approaching to a palish hue, circumstances which indicate the propriety of desisting from bleeding. Should the patient prove costive, administer, every night, and morning, two ounces of the clyster powder, in a quart of warm water. If his subsequent evacuations should be natural, necessity alone will justify there being no occasion for the repetition of the clyster. A process of this nature will forward the recovery, especially when assisted by any of the following recipes:

TAKE one quart of beer, in which dissolve two ounces of Castile soap, sliced extremely thin, one ounce of juniper berries, one ounce of turmeric, and two drachms of saffron, to be administered, every twelve hours, blood-warm. Plenty of water-gruel should always be placed before the patient; and he must take for food, a small quantity of hay, at a time, and thin mashes of bran.

A **SECOND** receipt is, one ounce of turmeric, one ounce of millipedes, one ounce of hartshorn, and four drachms of saffron, to be administered every morning and night, in a pint of mountain.

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A THIRD

A THIRD receipt is, two ounces of æthiops mineral, two ounces of sulphur, two ounces of cream of tartar, one ounce of bruised juniper berries, and one ounce of powdered turmeric, to be administered, once in the space of twenty-four hours, in a quart of strong beer.

A FOURTH receipt is, one handfull of celandine, boiled in two quarts of water, which must be reduced to one quart, one ounce of pulverised turmeric, one ounce of juniper berries, two ounces of Castile soap sliced, half an ounce of rectified oil of amber, four ounces of millipedes, and four ounces of honey, the whole prescription to be administered in twenty-four hours. If the jaundice should appear connected with the fever, the latter, being the greatest, and most alarming cause, must be removed. In such cases, therefore, administer two drachms of fever powder, one ounce of turmeric, and half an ounce of bark, in a pint of barley-water, or water-gruel. This dose should be repeated twice in the space of twenty-four hours; and when no fever powder is at hand, the following receipt may be very properly substituted: Two drachms of emetic tartar, one ounce of bruised juniper berries, half an ounce of turmeric, and two drachms of salt of tartar, to be administered in a pint of camomile tea.

A FIFTH receipt is, one handfull of celandine, and two ounces of camomile flowers, boiled in three quarts of water, until the whole be reduced to two quarts. This will suffice for two draughts; and to it must be added the following ingredients, allowing, for each quart, an ounce of linseed, an ounce of mustard seed, two drachms of oil of amber, two drachms of millipedes, and two ounces of turmeric, to be administered, with four ounces of honey, once a day.

A SIXTH receipt is, four ounces of honey, four ounces of castor oil, two drachms of camomile, two drachms of oil of juniper, and two ounces of the tincture of saffron, to be administered in a quart of warm strong beer.

THE GLANDERS.

THE generality of medical writers, have deemed this disorder incurable; and approved practitioners warmly recommended the custom of trepanning the os frontis, for the purpose of making advantageous injections with a large syringe, preserving at the same time, the head of the patient in a depending position, so that the foul matter, instead of being perniciously forced into the stomach, may, successfully be discharged through the nostrils. I have not only attended the operation of trepanning, but frequently performed it; and never recollect, either from my own practice, or from that of others, that this process contributed to the recovery of the patient. Can success be expected from the irrational inconsistency of attempting to remove the effects, previous to subduing the original cause, which is seated in the blood, where it is introduced by various means? The morbid state of the blood is occasioned by violent colds, by feeding on too large a quantity either of beans, or rotten, and mouldy hay, an immoderate heating of the blood, followed by too sudden a transition of cold, or drinking during a perspiration, which occasions surfeits, that terminate in a confirmed scurvy, or what is more properly called the farcy. This disorder appears either in the dependent parts of the legs, or the externals of the body in cuticular eruptions, blotches, carnosities, and corded swellings; and in the blood-vessels are scrophula and cancarous corroded tumours. Such are the symptoms of the disorder that is vulgarly denominated the Farcy. When the putrid blood mixes with the arterial blood, these tumours take so deep a root as to occasion them to terminate in the glands. As the head of the animal is somewhat dependent, and as frequently sunk below as it is raised above the shoulders, it too naturally follows that the inflammatory matter descends, and falls upon the glands, oftener than upon any other part; and then it is that the disorder is, both by the faculty and others, denominated the Glanders. Too many reasons may be adduced in support of the assertion, that the disorder is frequently incurable, not only because the practitioner cannot

reach the part where the cause is seated, in order to affect a removal, but because the purulent matter discharged from the nose is of so morbid a nature, that its streams, intermixing with the provender, are received into the mouth of the horse with his food, whilst he thus fatally re-infects himself. He may also, during the inveteracy of the disease, communicate it to other horses that are placed near him. Even the entrance to the stall that has been quitted by the distempered animal, will prove infectious; nor will it be less dangerous for a sound horse to drink out of any vessel that has been previously used by one that was disordered. The first stage of the Glanders is the Farcy in the Head: and the last stage of the Farcy in the Head is a confirmed Glanders. It is beyond the reach, either of medicine or art, to effect a cure, when the head, the spongy bones, the glands, and the membranous parts are all so cankered, rotten, and full of carnosities that they infect the spinal marrow. I am convinced, that if this terrible disorder was properly treated in its infancy, numbers of horses too frequently lost, either by neglect or unskillful applications, might be recovered.

THE symptoms are, marks of surfeit on the coat of the patient, loss of flesh, formation of kernels under the jaw, or what I should term a tumefaction of the glands, and a gleet or running at the nose.

As no doubt can be entertained whether the horse has received an infectious disease, it is requisite not to lose a moment in the application of relief. The patient should remain alone, and lose four pounds of blood, which, when coagulated, must undergo the most strict inspection, as from its state a discovery may arise that the cause of the disorder is in the blood; it will, therefore, be necessary to draw away more blood, at the expiration of every forty-eight hours, until the blood be rendered more fluid; and also to inject, daily, into the nostrils, two ounces of the extract of saturn, mixed with a quart of water. Administer also, once in three or four days, the following prescription:

FOUR ounces of young walnut-tree bark, boiled until it be reduced to one quart, in two quarts of urine. This dose must always be taken fasting, nor should he be ever suffered to drink cold water.

ANOTHER

ANOTHER remedy is, one pint of urine, half a pint of linseed oil, one ounce of flour of sulphur, one ounce of gum guiacum, half an ounce of æthiop's mineral, one ounce of liver of antimony, and half an ounce of elicampane, to be administered, every other day, blood-warm.

AN equally efficacious prescription is, one ounce of powdered Peruvian bark, one ounce of pulverised walnut-tree bark, half an ounce of gum guiacum, and half an ounce of pulverised farsaparilla, the whole to be given in one quart of urine: Or two ounces of water dock root, two ounces of elicampane, half an ounce of pulverised farsaparilla, and two quarts of urine, boiled down to a quart, and administered in a single draught. This dose must be repeated every third day.

ANOTHER recipe is, one ounce of gum guiacum, one ounce of liver of antimony, one ounce of lapis calaminaris, and one ounce of powder of tutty, to be given, and repeated once in three days, blood-warm, in a pint and a half of stale beer.

ANOTHER prescription is, two drachms of turpith mineral, made into a bolus, with one ounce of Venice turpentine, and one ounce of powdered elicampane, to be administered fasting. It is necessary, that while the patient takes such powerful chymical preparations, he should drink plentifully of thin water-gruel. It is here necessary to observe, that this dose should not be repeated more than once in eight days.

ANOTHER recipe is, four drachms of quicksilver, dissolved in one ounce of Venice turpentine, two drachms of dried and pulverised spurge-laurel, one ounce of powdered cream of tartar, two drachms of pulverised ginger, and two drachms of powdered jalap; the whole formed into a bolus, either with honey or molasses. This dose will not require a repetition above once in fourteen days, and must be given in the morning before the patient has broke his fast; whose diet afterwards must be masles of bran, twice a day, and water-gruel. The two preceding remedies are for horses of a strong constitution, and a cure generally follows the administration of a second dose.

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AN external prescription, which bids extremely fair for success, even on a first application, is, one ounce of birthwort, one ounce of aristolocia, one ounce of the juice of houseleek, one spoonful of the juice of rue, and four drachms of salt of tartar, beaten together, and stuffed into the ears of the patient, which must be sowed up during the space of eight days.

ANOTHER recipe, in a draught, is, a pint of linseed oil, four ounces of stone brimstone, and four ounces of crude antimony, both finely levigated, to be administered to the patient fasting. Either in the twelve preceding, or the six succeeding hours, the horse need not be restrained from his regular food and labour. This dose should be repeated once every six days; and if, after the third administration, no sign of amendment appear, it will be necessary to have recourse to the following prescription:

To a quart of the best brandy, add two ounces of gum guaiacum, two ounces of gum ammoniacum, two ounces of gum assafoetida, two ounces of finely levigated crocus metallorum, and one ounce of salt of tartar. Put these ingredients into a stone bottle, placed either in a sand heat, or within a kitchen grate, that they may be speedily and properly infused. The bottle should be shaken twice or thrice in the course of the day, and until its contents are reduced to half the quantity, which will suffice for four draughts, to be administered alternately, and to contain one gill, put into a pint of warm ale, which must be taken fasting; neither, until the expiration of four hours, should the patient receive any provender. At night he must have a bran mash, nor should he be suffered to drink any cold water. Twice in the course of the week is sufficient for a repetition of this medicine, which is extremely efficacious for horses that are languid, emaciated, and exposed to the violence of a cough. It is fortunate that, in a case where the disease is frequently apt to fall upon the lungs, this prescription will warm the glands, rouse and properly accelerate the languid state of the blood, and act as an alterative and restorative, by breaking the glutinous, putrid, and mucilaginous particles of the blood, that it may flow more free from obstruction through the minute passages of the arteries and vessels.

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ANOTHER efficacious prescription is, one quart of ale, one ounce of brown rhenish tartar, half an ounce of ginger, half an ounce of assafoetida, half an ounce of gum guaiacum, and four ounces of London treacle, to be taken every other day.

ANOTHER recipe is, four ounces of honey, two ounces of bruised garlic, two ounces of balsam of sulphur, two ounces of linseed oil, two ounces of liver of antimony, and two ounces of brown rhenish tartar, to be administered every third day, in a quart of good ale.

To investigate the causes, and to discover the remedies, of this disease, I have laboured with unremitted assiduity, and at the expence of several hundred pounds, during a space of twenty-five years. The great reward, which I wished to obtain, has been happily secured to me, in the recovery, not only of many horses which I have bought for the purpose of making experiments, but of many that were the property of gentlemen who, at various times, have done me the honour to employ me. Not to swell the compass of this work, by a tedious detail of instances, suffice it to remark, that lately a brood mare, in foal by Eclipse, belonging to — Barbute, Esq. of Spital Square, with a colt at her side, was afflicted with such a putrefaction in her milk, that she had not the least quantity left for the nourishment of her offspring. Her body was emaciated, and her appetite decreased to an alarming degree. The morbid humour ran from her nostrils; a dangerous tumefaction had arisen in her glands; and the long protracted malignancy of her disorder began to indicate the possibility of the animal's disease becoming mortal. The extreme difficulty, of administering a drink, was considered as a formidable obstacle to every hope of cure. On no occasion did the most skilful and cautious assistance become more necessary. Although cast down upon the pavement of the stable, and properly confined, her furious efforts to disengage herself had almost deprived her of life; nor did the persons who attempted to convey into her mouth a draught from a bottle, escape being extremely maimed from her kicks and bruises. The consideration that she was with foal, and that the least repetition of violence might prove fatal, induced me to attempt to persuade her to become the voluntary receiver of
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the destined remedy. I ordered to be placed for her, every morning and night, a provender of sweet bran and peas, into which were conveyed the powder; and she had also, daily, two feeds of oats and of the best white peas. In order that she might exercise herself at pleasure, she was turned loose into a capacious and uninhabited stable, where, likewise, water was left for her, relieved from the chill and softened with a hot iron.

THE recipe I gave her, consisted of one pound of dried pulverised bark, one pound of dried and powdered walnut-tree bark, two pounds of linseed, in flour, two pounds of fenu-greek, in flour, one pound and a half of finely pulverised liver of antimony, one pound of sulphur, eight ounces of nitre, four ounces of ginger, eight ounces of powdered anniseed, and eight ounces of pulverised carraway seed. The whole of these ingredients were mixed together in a mortar, and administered to the patient, one ounce in the morning, and one ounce at night, in her provender of bran and peas.

It was by this happy process that the mare became not only perfectly recovered, at the expiration of twelve weeks, but brought forth a fine colt, which, as well as her dam, is now, as can be sufficiently attested, in perfect health.

WE must here remark, that the filly, in sucking, received that infection termed the Farcy. This disorder centres on the glands, and discharges its virulent effluvia from the nose; the generality of practitioners have denominated it the Glanders. If, during the first stage, the malignant symptoms is not removed out of the blood, the disease will gather strength, and advance rapidly to insurmountable excesses, when the head must become rotten and decayed. At this period it is that we may stile the malady incurable.

THE POLYPUS.

THIS disorder occurs less frequently in the brute than in the human species. The only patient thus afflicted which I have ever met with, during the course of twenty-eight years practice, received, from my mode of treatment, an effectual cure, of the veracity of which Mr. Harper, steward to the Earl of Eglintoun, can bear unanswerable testimony. The horse, which was ordered to be shot, unless I chose to prescribe for him, had languished, for some time, under a violent hæmorrhage, or bleeding at the nose. At length, in his attempt to quit the stable, and approach the watering-trough, he fell for want of respiration. His distress was so violent, that his noise became exceeding painful to all who heard him, and the effusions of blood which he discharged, were copious to an excess. Unwilling to put Mr. Harper to an expence, unless I succeeded in my point, I judged best to hazard an experiment, and endeavour, by perforation, to procure relief for my afflicted patient. Applying the proper instrument two inches above the nostril, I took off as much skin as left an oblong erasure, in breadth one inch, and in length two inches, below the eye; then, with a saw fitted for the purpose, I exfoliated about four inches in length, the whole substance of the bone; an operation which enabled me to discover the cause of the disorder. The nostril, like a cankered foot, when the membrane is become rotten, was filled with putrid flesh. I scaled the membranous parts, by a manual operation, as far as possible, using a sponge, fastened to a piece of cane, dipped in the medicine, and forced it up the os frontis. Having next, with a syringe, made injections into the cavity, I prepared pledgets of tow, which, being immersed in the medicine, were introduced into the sinus, and filled up the wound, over which was spread a sticking plaster, for the purpose of defending the parts from the noxious air, and of retaining the medicine within its destined position. An application of this nature, every other day, will establish a cure.

THE injection is thus prepared: Dissolve one ounce of levigated sublimate mercury, in four ounces of rectified spirits of wine; then add one quart of double distilled vinegar, and be particularly careful constantly to shake the bottle previous to the injection. The prescription for the subsequent dressing, is eight ounces of honey, a pint of vinegar, two ounces of the best, pulverised French verdigrease, an ounce of levigated calcined vitriol, and half an ounce of gum euphorbium, reduced to powder. Let these ingredients be boiled together until they are reduced to the consistency of common ægyptiacum; then stir them until they are incorporated, and fit for use. From such administrations a cure will be accomplished.

STAGNATION OF THE BLOOD.

THIS disorder is occasioned by imprudently permitting a horse to drink cold water, either when he is too warm, has been violently ridden, severely exercised by hard labour, or unusually fatigued.

IN these cases, the delay of relief, even for an hour, may totally preclude the possibility of recovery. The afflicted animal will soon become a victim of the stupidity, and imprudence of his owner; nor is it refining too far to suppose, that, if he were possessed of verbal utterance, he would exclaim, to his thoughtless executioner; "by tempting me to drink, you have scattered within my injured frame, the seeds of a disorder which tends rapidly to my death; and, although your ignorance may acquit you of wilful murder, yet, at least, you should stand charged with accidental death."

THE symptoms are cold death-sweats, and such a stoppage of the circulation, that, although the external veins were opened, or the tail, or even a limb cut off, the blood would not issue either from the orifice, or the amputation.

amputation. Amongst horses, who, on this occasion, were apparently dead, I have been so fortunate as to recover numbers; and which, in others, might tend rather to check than stimulate all endeavours to succeed; have observed my expressed determination to administer relief, received with mockery and abuse.

UNAFFECTED by the insults of the ignorant, I attempted, with success, in the presence of numerous spectators, to cure, at Richmond, in Surrey, a horse, which was the property of Mr. Waterman, the master of some stages. In the course of the next month, I cured two horses, belonging to Mr. Vernon, coach-master, in Bond-Street; and in two months afterwards, I entirely recovered the horse of Mr. Draper, coach-master, in Swallow-Street.

To one of Mr. Vernon's horses which lay, during four hours, motionless, on a dunghill, in a cold, dead-sweat; I administered, eight draughts, and twenty quarts of water-gruel. At the expiration of four hours, he recovered, raised himself on his legs, and smothering with heat, although before as cold as ice, walked into an adjoining coach-house.

THE remedy is, one ounce of ground pepper, two ounces of hartshorn, one ounce of camphire, dissolved in oil, and one ounce of liquid laudanum, administered in a long necked bottle, with a pint of warm mountain. Between each draught, two quarts of gruel are to be given, and repeated at the expiration of every half hour. The patient, if no hot dunghill is at hand, for the convenience of receiving him, must be well covered with a large quantity of straw. When the draught has been repeated four times, the animal, in all human probability, will have fallen into a profuse, and salutary perspiration. I have treated other horses, in a similar situation, successfully, according to the following mode:

TAKE half an ounce of grated ginger, half an ounce of ground pepper, one ounce of camphire dissolved in fallad oil, one ounce of liquid laudanum, and two ounces of hartshorn. Administer this recipe, every hour, in a pint

of warm mountain; and it is probable, that at the expiration of the third hour, when three draughts has been taken, the patient, as I have frequently experienced, will not only be out of danger, but restored to perfect health.

ANOTHER efficacious prescription is, two ounces of Venice treacle, one ounce of hiera picra, in powder, one ounce of pulverised bark, and four drachms of millipedes, to be administered, in a pint of warm white wine.

AN equally salutary prescription is, one ounce of anniseed, one ounce of bay berries, one ounce of ginger, one ounce of black pepper, all reduced to powder, one gill of aqua mirabilis, and one gill of aqua theriaca, to be administered in a pint of fresh urine, and sweetened with four ounces of London treacle.

ANOTHER recipe, of which the medical virtues are extremely powerful, is, half a pint of peppermint water, one gill of brandy, two ounces of hartshorn, and two ounces of allspice, to be given in a pint of warm stale beer.

F I S T U L A S.

THESE are distinguished into two sorts, the incidental, and accidental. The former originates from epidemical maladies; and frequently from the strangles, which is not dissimilar to the small-pox in human beings, that discovers itself in eruptions, on the surface of the skin; but, in the animal, it forms an abscess, or an imposthume on the muscular, or glandulous parts, and that because the inflammatory matter takes its seat, in the arterial blood. When nature directs this morbid, and fermented blood through its proper channels, the abscess forms itself either on
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one, or both of the glands, under the jaw, where all those distempered tumefactions arise, that are the forerunners of glandulous complaints.

WHEN the abscess breaks internally, the blood being in a putrid state, and the strangles still raging, a cancerous rottenness in the head, which is justly termed the glanders, will frequently ensue, and death, unless some skilled, and fortunate practitioner should intervene, will infallibly be the certain consequence.

WHEN the abscess breaks out in the shoulder, or in the groin, it is deemed the bastard strangles; but when it appears on the glands under the jaw, or under the ear, it is, in fact, the real disorder. Should it be formed on the pole, or in the withers, it is frequently termed either the pole evil, or a fistula on the withers.

IN respect to the discovery of preventative medicines, or to the administration of cures for this disorder, it is necessary to assert, that no external, and accidental cause is so likely to baffle the medical skill of the practitioner, and that in the case before us; the matter is collected in those deep punctures where it is difficult to occasion a removal, and where, as the sinus is not so dependent as to discharge itself, the wounds become foul.

DURING the first stage of the fistula, or pole evil, and when the swelling is forming, it will be necessary, first, to take away four pounds of blood, and, at the expiration of twenty-four hours, to administer a dose of physic, and to apply it to the part affected, anointing it, once in the course of the day, with a well incorporated repellent composed of eight ounces of hogs-lard, two ounces of oil of vitriol, and one ounce of oil of turpentine.

A SECOND repellent, the application of which will be attended with a similar success, is eight ounces of spirits of wine, two ounces of oil of origanum, two ounces of hartshorn, one ounce of sal armoniac, and one ounce of camphire.

A THIRD repellent, to be used under the same directions is, half a pint of train oil, one gill of oil of turpentine, and two ounces of oil of vitriol, which must be mingled together, in an open pan, until the fermentation has subsided; it must then be bottled, and well shaken previous to use,

ANOTHER simple remedy is, to bathe the part with hot vinegar, every morning and night: or, apply, once in the day, a cold charge of half a pint of vinegar, or verjuice, two ounces of spirits of wine, half an ounce of camphire dissolved in the two former ingredients, the white of an egg, and as much bole armoniac, in powder, as will reduce it to the consistency of a poultice: or, melt equal parts of rosin, pitch, horse turpentine, and stone brimstone together. Apply either of these compositions to the place affected, where, without placing either cloths, or tow, which will not fasten, the operation must be performed with extreme rapidity, or else, as the ingredients cool fast, no adhesion can possibly be obtained. This composition not only repels the tumours, but is equally efficacious against wind-galls, thorough-pins, blood-spavins, and other ailments.

ALTHOUGH with the aid of physick, and unctions, applied twice in the course of the day, I have cured several of the above-mentioned complaints, yet I shall not presume to assert, that they will all yield to such modes of practice. On no occasion, would I embrace the doctrine of infallibility in medicine; and least, amidst these instances, where it is not from one, and the same cause, that all the variety of symptoms have originated. If the swelling appear to come forward, while the matter is forming, it is necessary, to anoint the part with melted hog's-lard, for the purpose of encouraging its ripening. Where, also, the swelling is the softest, introduce the lancet, and having with as much white or yellow arsenic, as is equal in size to a horse-bean, filled up the aperture, close the orifice with a needle and thread, lest the contents should escape. In the space of fourteen or twenty days, it will be discovered by the division of the dead parts, from the sound, that the arsenic has taken the desired effect. When the cavity is well opened, then let the caustic be washed all round, with the following lotion:

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Two ounces of blue vitriol, boiled in a quart of vinegar, or verjuice, until it be reduced to a pint and a half. Having taken it from the fire, add two ounces of spirits of wine, and one ounce of camphire, both of which must be dissolved, together with one ounce of armenian bole, in powder.

THIS prescription will keep down funguosities, and accelerate the exfoliation of the caustic, from the root, which being rotted away, discovers the cure to be effected. Previous to the using of this camphorated water, you must shake the bottle, as the contents may have subsided, by remaining unmoved. Warm a gill at a time, and, with tow, secure it round the caustic. There is every reason to suppose that this mode of treatment will produce a cure.

SHOULD a sinus have advanced, undiscovered, it will be necessary, if the vacuum prove too small, to make, provided it can be done with safety, a dependant incision. Should the sinus lie deep, and appear foul, it must be tended twice or thrice, with butter of antimony; or with one ounce of levigated sublimate, in eight ounces of spirits of wine; or with one ounce of crude quicksilver, dissolved in four ounces of aqua regia, or spirits of nitre fortis. If, after a few dressings, the sinus be washed with vinegar, and the cavity filled up with pulverised French verdigrease, a cure will shortly be accomplished: or, let the medicine be conveyed to the bottom by the means of a syringe, making the injection with one ounce of pure extract of saturn, in a pint of spring water. These medicines should only be applied every third day.

It is necessary to observe, that the treatment which I have prescribed, will stop gleets, and that joint oil, if properly administered, will have the same salutary effect. I have even stopped sinous gleets with common ægyptiacum, made of double distilled vinegar, honey, and the best French verdigrease, applying it hot every twelve hours, with a feather. Having also put tow-pledgets, moistened with proper ingredients, to the parts affected, I have fortunately cured horses, which had been consigned to the dogs, of the most alarming complaints in the knees, hocks, fetlocks, and pastern joints.

A SIMILAR treatment will generally accomplish the cure of a fistula, or, what is called a quitter in the foot, as well as in the head, shoulder, or any external part of the body. All these complaints, which, forming deep caverns, introduce a foulness within the muscles, sinews, ligaments, tendons, and cartilaginous parts, may be ranked under the denomination of fistulas, or sinuous ulcers. These morbid appearances acquire virulence, imperceptibly amidst the difficulties which arise either from the impossibility of discovering their seat, with the naked eye, or from the frequent impropriety of fully attempting to form with a knife, hot iron, or caustic, a dependent discharge with which the purulent matter must be carried away. In such cases, injections are requisite, and, provided they can be conveyed to the extremities of the punctures, will always effect a cure.

The Morbus Pediculofus, or swarming of Lice.

THIS disorder, which is easily eradicated, prevents the animal from thriving. It visits not only horses which have been poorly nourished, but those which have been well kept, and are in good condition. One of the chief causes of it is the feeding upon hay made from the grass that grows upon impoverished land.

IN order to effect a cure, boil two pounds of baker's ashes, produced from a quick wood, in four quarts of urine, and when it is reduced to three quarts, wash the horse with this lotion, which will acquire additional efficacy by the infusion of four ounces of tobacco dust.

ANOTHER lotion, which must be administered once a day, is, four ounces of green copperas, four ounces of bay salt, and four ounces of pot ashes, boiled in four quarts of urine, until it is reduced to two quarts: or two pounds of quick lime, two pounds of common salt, one pound of soot, taken from a chimney in which wood has been burned, boiled in four quarts of

of urine until they are reduced to two: or to be administered daily, one gallon of tanner's ooze, one pound of allum, and eight ounces of green copperas, reduced, by boiling, to half the quantity: or, which is extremely efficacious, eight ounces of stave's acre, four ounces of sal armoniac, and eight ounces of sulphur vivum; these ingredients must be boiled in four quarts of urine, until they are reduced to three quarts, with which the patient must be washed thrice in three days. This lotion will not only cure horses, but all animals that are thus affected, and may be depended upon when other remedies prove unsuccessful.

CUTANEOUS DISORDERS

ORIGINATE frequently from surfeits, foul food, drinking stagnated or putrid water, or over-heating the blood.

THE cure must arise from internal administration. Should the body be corrupted by gross humours, have recourse to cathartics; which, if unsuccessful, bleed as necessity requires, and, to remove the tumours from between the hide and the cellular membrane, frequently introduce one or more rowels, agreeably to the malignancy of the disorder. From this mode of practice, success may be depended on.

THE mange is divided into two kinds, the incidental, and the accidental. The human species, as well as all animals, are liable to this malady, which originates from low, unwholesome diet, an impoverished state of the blood, the foulness of the skin, and extreme uncleanness. Good living will so essentially contribute to a recovery, that it is very seldom that any medicinal applications are requisite.

THIS disorder is communicated by infection, either when one horse is suffered to nib or bite another already afflicted with it, occupies a stall lately quitted by an infected horse, wears the saddle or leathern collar of the latter, or is dressed either with his curry-comb or brush.

ON such occasions it will prove highly salutary to prepare two pounds of sulphur of brimstone, two pounds of antimony, eight ounces of prepared nitre, eight ounces of gum guaiacum, and eight ounces of pulverised elicampagne, mixing the whole together in a mortar; and then administering to the infected horse, one ounce of this composition twice a day, in his corn, mixed with bran.

THE external applications are the following: First, subdue eight ounces of quicksilver, with two pounds of hog's-lard, adding four ounces of turpentine, and four ounces of finely levigated gunpowder. When the whole is incorporated, anoint the horse from his pole, along both sides of his neck and back, to the rump, and let the operation be repeated every other day. When the itching is removed, let the animal be well cleaned with soap and water.

A SECOND external application is, two pounds of hog's-lard, eight ounces of sulphur vivum, four ounces of sal armoniac, and half a pint of train oil. Mix these ingredients together, with which rub the horse twice every other day. The powerful virtues of this composition cannot be called in question, yet, were an improvement necessary, it might be rendered doubly efficacious by the addition of four ounces of oil of turpentine. These preparations taken, a cure will be accomplished immediately after the third dressing.

A THIRD external lotion is, four ounces of sublimate mercury, boiled in six quarts of urine, until it is reduced to four quarts, with four ounces of oil of turpentine, and one pint of train oil. This lotion, which is particularly efficacious, may be rubbed into the skin with a sponge, an old brush, or a mop, adapted to the purpose.

A FOURTH

A FOURTH external application is, one pound of tobacco stalks, one pound of common dock-root, two ounces of finely levigated arsenic, and eight ounces of sulphur vivum, boiled in six quarts of urine, until they are reduced to four.

A FIFTH remedy, equally efficacious, is, one quart of train oil, eight ounces of oil of turpentine, four ounces of sal armoniac, and eight ounces of sulphur vivum, mixed together, and administered according to the preceding directions.

A SIXTH external application, of great virtue, provided the case be simple, is, one pound of goose-grease, four ounces of oil of turpentine, six ounces of burnt oyster-shells, finely pulverised and sifted, two ounces of camphire, and two ounces of sal armoniac, dissolved in spirits of turpentine. Mix these ingredients well together, and rub the horse once a day.

A SEVENTH prescription is, to rub the horse, daily, on the parts where he appears to itch, with oil of tar. The last article is extremely efficacious, and its being so seldom enquired after, renders it a very great difficulty to obtain it at the chymist's.

ON FRACTURES, OR BROKEN BONES.

IN two cases I have had recourse to experiments, the success of which may be adduced as an uncommon, but convincing proof, of what I have reduced to practice.

Mr. Benjamin Foulston, a master of hackney-coaches, residing in Grosvenor Meuse, can testify that when his horse, an animal aged seventeen years, and whose height was seventeen hands, had broken his leg between the

knee and the great pastern joint, I proposed, when my opinion was requested, to set it; and, having performed the operation, I directed that he should be suffered to walk, unconfined, in a loose stable, and rise or lie down at pleasure. In this situation he remained seven weeks; and for the space of seven succeeding weeks, was turned into a field of grass, which entirely accomplished the cure.

A SECOND instance must be remembered by Mr. Garth, of the Blue-Boar's Head, in King-street, Westminster. I was called in to undertake the cure of one of his horses, whose leg had been broken a fortnight before, between the knee and the great pastern joint, and was swelled to such an extreme degree, that a farrier, who was consulted, declared it to be a desperate strain. Having discovered that the bone was fractured in two places, I immediately attempted to reduce the swelling, and, in three days, so far succeeded, that I was enabled to set the leg. I then gave directions that the animal should lie in a double coach-house, from which I allowed him to walk, as frequently as he chose, to the drinking trough, that was situated in the adjoining yard. At the expiration of six weeks he was able to walk to Mr. Garth's marshes, at Greenland dock; and in a fortnight from that period, he was perfectly recovered.

AMIDST our endeavours to administer a cure, when legs are broken, either between the foot and the hock, or between the foot and the knee, it will be necessary not only to bathe the part, when swelled, with a spirituous embrocation, but also to swathe it with a broad bandage, in order to reduce the swelling, and to occasion a perspiration. Next apply the usual strengthening charge, and swathe the leg with a canvas roller. Then procure an old boot, cut off the foot and top, and open it down the back; afterwards let it be perforated on both sides, similar to a pair of stays, taking care to pierce the holes at about the distance of half an inch from each other; when this altered boot is sufficiently soaked to render the leather pliable, fix it as tightly as possible on the leg, with the largest end downwards, lacing the sides together while it remains wet, with a proper thong: as it becomes dry it will so far shrink as to form a tight bandage, which

which will at once prevent the leg from swelling, and afford the patient the greatest ease.

This process is so admirable, that it never fails to effect a cure.

FRACTURES IN THE JAW.

UNDER this head I shall mention three particular cases, in which the symptoms appeared to announce approaching death.

A HORSE belonging to Mr. Cole, hackney-coach master, in Grosvenor Meuse, was reduced to an incapability of receiving any sustenance, in consequence of a callosity in the lower jaw, which, enlarging the bone, hindered him from closing his mouth. Thus deprived of the power of mastication, he became a mere skeleton, and the farrier who was consulted, represented the afflicted animal as incurable, and advised Mr. Cole, in pity to his torture, to have him instantly dispatched. At this period, a friend warmly recommended an immediate application to me; and, being called in, I performed, with different instruments, a manual operation, exfoliating a callous substance which was seated on both sides of the lower jaw; I next extracted several carious bones, and the spangs or roots of some of his teeth, which formed an opening within his mouth sufficient to admit a large tennis-ball. These operations were succeeded by the application of a large sponge, dipped in vinegar and brandy, and confined, by a proper bandage, to the part affected, until the effusion of blood was effectually stopped. On the succeeding morning, I dressed the wound with common ægyptiacum, rendered warm, and the powder of gum euphorbium. This process soon introduced a salutary digestion, together with an exfoliation of the carious parts. As the wound became clean, I daily had recourse to what I would earnestly recommend to future use, common camphire water, moderately heated, and applied by means of a feather.

feather. In six weeks I had the pleasure to complete the cure; during which period the horse was kept alive by art, his drink being water-gruel, and five or six quarts of bean-gruel, administered every fourth hour in bottles.

THE second case relates to a horse belonging to Mr. Box, corn-factor, in Thames-street. The lower jaw of this animal had, in consequence of a fall, been fractured in half; and I found it necessary, for the purpose of stopping the effusion of blood, to cut off the part, together with the teeth. Several fractured bones were exfoliated; and, at the expiration of twenty-eight days, a perfect cure ensued.

A THIRD case can be attested by Mr. Curtis, coach-master, in Brudenell Meuse, whose horse had languished under a total inability of receiving nourishment. Having examined the part affected, I removed the callous substances, in order to discover the morbid cause, and having exfoliated several large carious bones, I shortly accomplished a complete cure.

CANCEROUS TUMOURS.

THESE arise in any part of the body; but my observations will particularly apply to those issuing from the foot. Such disorders, which few of the faculty can effectually cure, originate from a superabundance of the acrimonious juices, sharp acids in the blood, and watery fluids. If the application of internal and powerful alteratives is long delayed, the art of eminent practitioners may probably prove unavailing, and no cure can be effected in less than a tedious length of time, and a considerable expence. These disorders will yield, in a short period, to a judicious external application, provided they originate from accidental causes, amongst which I shall enumerate bruises; a wound from a nail; a puncture in the foot, occasioned by unskilful shoeing; a sand-crack; or a frush. Internal causes are, the grease

grease in the heels, or grapy heels; dropfy in the legs; the farcy; or a vitiated state of the blood. As this malady proceeds from a rank scurvy raging in the dependant parts, it evidently is the farcy, or the cancer in the head, which is the glanders, it cannot, therefore, be improper to stile it the external glanders at the foot, which will rot off, and be accompanied with inevitable death, unless the morbid affection be powerfully and rapidly subdued.

IN as short and conspicuous an investigation as I can possibly adhere to, it will be proper to treat of those disorders which originate from internal causes. Frequent bleeding is necessary, and the administration of powerful alteratives, either twice a day, intermixed with the corn, or formed into balls, which must be given every morning fasting.

THE efficacy of the following prescription may be relied on: One pound of land or water-dock root, eight ounces of sarsaparilla, one pound of walnut-tree bark, one pound of elicampagne, two pounds of crude antimony, and two pounds of stone sulphur. All the ingredients must be pulverised and mingled in a mortar; after which administer either one ounce twice a day in powder, or two ounces every morning fasting, reduced to a consistency with London treacle.

IF these maladies arise from an external cause, a regular mode of application must be adopted, as the likeliest to effect a cure. Let the operator, therefore, proceed with temper and moderation, whilst he administers the medicine, the virtues of which will either be powerfully assisted, or totally counteracted, by the skill or ignorance which enforces it. The rapidity of the cure must proceed from the dexterous sagacity with which the applications are directed. First, put a rowel in the bosom, belly, or contrary buttock, which might act as a repellent, and occasion a revulsion of part of the tumour, that it may overbalance the power of the medicine. Until this mode of treatment has subdued the tumour, it is impossible to expect the accomplishment of a cure. When the issue or rowel begins to swell, it is particularly necessary to dress the rotten and cankered parts with spirits of salt, in order to destroy the fungous, and putrid flesh. In this place I warn
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the practitioner against the use of the spirit of salt, either when the parts appear sound, or when the membrane is so exfoliated that the bone lies bare. The application of oil of vitriol, nitre fortis, spirit of salt, aqua regia, or any caustic or corrosive, will occasion extreme torture, produce set-fasts or exfoliations, and consequently retard the cure. A process of this nature may be justly stigmatised with the appellation of the most unskilful practice. When the foul parts are dressed, apply an equal quantity of strong ægyptiacum, burnt or calcined vitriol, and allum; then spread the preparation on tow, and bind it firm on the part affected, with a strong list or rope-yarn. Should the bandage be placed on the under side of the foot, use strong wooden splinters, which must be driven under the shoe, as firm as possible. I must here remark, that the bandage too violently compressed, will occasion torture, aggravate the complaint, and, of course, retard the cure; whilst a ligature, so slack that it cannot adhere to the part affected, will not less protract the accomplishment of an effectual recovery.

FROM following these instructions, the discerning operator will be taught the proper application of bandages. The external of the hoof, sole, or frog must, if possible, be so taken away that all the affected parts are exposed to one point of view; otherwise, in healing one part, a sufficient time would elapse for the completion of the whole cure. It is requisite also to observe, that whilst the parts continue extremely foul, they must be dressed every second day, to prevent an increase of impurities. As the parts become sound, and the flux of humours subside, a dressing should be applied every third day, taking care to alter it in conformity to the varying nature of the place affected.

A PROPER application is, two drachms of nitre fortis, and one ounce of compound tincture of myrrh.

THE best dressing is, four ounces of clean tar, and one ounce of oil of turpentine, spread upon the wound, and covered with tow.

ON

ON some occasions I have had recourse to one ounce of tar, and a quarter of an ounce of nitre fortis. These I have applied, when mixed, to the afflicted part, during the state of fermentation.

ANOTHER prescription, for the same purpose, is, one quarter of an ounce of nitre fortis, mixed with an equal quantity of London treacle.

IN order to encourage the growth of the foot, and to harden the soft parts, let an equal proportion of tar and oil of turpentine be applied, every other day, remembering, at the close of six or eight days, so carefully to pare the foot, that the growth may be preserved in due regularity, preventing the excrescence of the new parts from extending beyond the old; a circumstance that might, if not properly taken care of, introduce a secondary cause, which could not, in all human probability, be cured without a great deal of additional trouble.

SHOULD the hoof be destroyed, in consequence of a dilatoriness to use salutary impediments against the progress of the disorder, procure either a good leather or hempen shoe, into which place the foot, after it has been dressed, bound up, and secured, by a proper bandage, from bruises, wet, and filth.

TO this full and candid investigation of the successful modes of cure, I shall subjoin some necessary reflections, for the perusal of young and inexperienced practitioners, who, having improperly administered a great, and, perhaps, discordant variety of medicines, selected from innumerable prescriptions, are, at length, lost amidst alarming perplexities, and, in despair, relinquish every prospect of accomplishing a cure. Let such, when the impolitic recourse to violent applications shall have caused a set-fast, endeavour to exfoliate the bone, by mixing two drachms of the tincture of euphorbium with one ounce of compound tincture of myrrh. With this recipe dress the part daily, which will naturally accelerate the exfoliation. When the core or slough is extracted, nourish the wound with tincture of myrrh, and the injury will be effectually surmounted.

FOUL bones, and floughs of tendons, muscles, ligaments, or cartilaginous parts, wherever situated, may, with perfect safety, be cured by this process; which, lowered four degrees, will prove equally efficacious in similar disorders incident to the human frame.

S T R A I N S.

HAVING observed that these are generally, if not always, attended with a relaxation of the parts, I shall proceed to give some necessary information concerning their dilating and contracting nature. The elasticity is in those sinews which so far admit of extension as to act without receiving, in consequence, any material injury. When this dilation is forced beyond its proper tenacity, it is what is vulgarly called a strain. On such occasions, that assistance must be had recourse to, which, by its bracing and invigorating nature, is competent to recover that elastic motion of which the affected part has been deprived; this establishes a perfect cure. On the other hand, when the sinews are dilated beyond their proper expansion, so as to snap or break asunder, it is only properly denominated a broken tendon. In this instance a considerable length of time will most probably elapse before the natural elasticity of the part can be recovered, which must be effected by bracing the parts, by actual or potential cauteries, stimulating applications, and firing, blistering, and sweating the patient.

THE following are amongst the modes of cure: Boil a handful of common salt in a pint of milk, and apply the curds to the part affected, with a bandage. Repeat this application every morning and night, and, however simple it appears, it will generally accomplish a cure.

A SECOND prescription is, a gill of bullock's gall, mixed with a gill of rectified spirits of wine. This administration must be efficaciously and powerfully,

fully rubbed into the part, once a day, taking care to secure it by a proper bandage.

A THIRD, and not less certain remedy, is, a quart of old stale beer, reduced to the consistency of a poultice, and mixed with four ounces of black soap, which must be applied once in twenty-four hours.

A FOURTH efficacious prescription is, half a pint of old crab verjuice, or strong vinegar, one gill of spirits of wine, half an ounce of dissolved camphire, the whites of two eggs, and as much armenian bole, pulverised, as will reduce the whole to the consistency of a cold charge, which must be spread on brown cap-paper, swathed properly on the part, and repeated once or twice a day, as the case requires.

A FIFTH remedy is, one pint of old verjuice, one gill of oil of turpentine, and one gill of camphorated spirits of wine, well mingled together. Having shaken the bottle which contains these ingredients, rub the part once a day, if the injury be only slight, and a speedy cure will ensue.

A SIXTH prescription is, one pint either of verjuice or vinegar, one gill of camphorated spirits of wine, the yolks of two eggs, one gill of oil of turpentine, and two ounces of spirits of sal armoniac. When the bottle has been shaken, rub the ingredients, twice a day, well on the part.

A SEVENTH remedy is, half a pint of that brown lacker of varnish which is sold at the rate of five shillings a quart; with this the strain must, in mild weather, be chafed by a quick motion of the hand, by which means the medicine will be effectually imbibed. Should the season prove cold, the application must be forced into the part with a salamander, always remembering to apply a proper bandage. If this prescription is given every other day, for three or four times, it will doubtless establish a cure.

AN EIGHTH remedy is, four ounces of boar's-grease, four ounces of pulverised bole armoniac, four ounces of black soap, and four ounces of nerve oil,

well incorporated together and rubbed, once a day, into the part, with a salamander.

A NINTH prescription is, eight ounces of oil of turpentine, one pint of train or linseed oil, and four ounces of oil of vitriol; the whole of which composition makes what is called black oil. These ingredients must be mixed in an open pan, and remain until the ebullition and fermentation has subsided. When this preparation is fit for use, pour it into a bottle, which must be constantly shaken, previous to the administration, lest the vitriolated and ponderous parts, which are most material, should subside and center at the bottom. If, in any case, it appears necessary to augment the prescription, and render it more powerful, add eight ounces of black oil, one ounce of oil of origanum, and one ounce of rectified oil of amber. For old strains and stiffnesses in the joints, no prescription can be more salutary than the former.

A TENTH remedy, of equal medical virtue, is, four ounces of petre oil, four ounces of oil of St. Johnswort, four ounces of oil of Exeter, and four ounces of oil of bays. Mix the ingredients together, and apply them, every other day, to the part affected.

AN ELEVENTH remedy is, four pounds of common salt, dissolved in four quarts of spring water, previous to its being boiled; then reduce the whole, over a slow fire, to one quart, adding a quart either of old verjuice or vinegar, and one pound of soft soap. With these ingredients, the virtues of which are truly efficacious, bathe the parts while they are blood-warm. Should it be judged proper to disguise it, add two ounces of pulverised bole armoniac. A gill of this preparation must be applied warm, twice a day, observing to rub it well into the part affected, which it will properly brace and stimulate, whilst it quickens the circulation of the blood.

A TWELFTH prescription is, four ounces of Barbadoes tar, and two ounces of oil of vitriol, which, after having been properly stirred together, must remain twelve hours before they can be used. If, on every other day, an
ounce

ounce of this composition be applied, at one time, it will perform extraordinary cures, and particularly in cases relative to the action of the joints.

A THIRTEENTH remedy is, one quart of old stale beer, four ounces of black soap, and two ounces of oil of turpentine. These must simmer over a slow fire, until they become of the consistency of ointment, which must, every other day, be forced into the part with a salamander.

F O U N D E R S.

I SHALL particularise the hot, dry Founder, and the cold, moist Founder. The first is generally incident to horses which have strong dry feet, that harbour the malady, through not having been judiciously pared by well-instructed practitioners. It arises, also, frequently from the condensity of the roads that furbates the foot; from the drought of the stable, which not only occasions the pores of the hoof to thicken, but deprives it of its natural flexibility, and from the convexed, and irregular form of the shoe. I have observed, that the hoofs, and soles of the feet of several horses have become putrid, and, at length, totally separated in consequence of the heat. On such occasions, the afflicted animals should be sent to graze in low meadow grounds, for the purpose of cooling and affording them that moisture they so greatly need. These hot and dry feet should be frequently, and judiciously pared away. Care should also be taken to wash the fetlock twice every day with urine on the first appearance of the disorder. The horse, when in the stable, must stand upon damp litter, and these precautions, together with the assistance of an expert shoe-maker, will prevent those disorders, by which so many valuable horses are at length rendered unserviceable to their owners.

THE methods I have mentioned, will not only prevent those bruises in the heels, which are commonly called corns, but the division, and the separation of the hoof, vulgarly called the sand-crack, the contraction of the hoof, and the frush.

SHOULD proper remedies be wanting, which can only be the case when the above precautions are neglected, simmer one pound of soft soap, and one pound of hog's-lard, in a pint of stale urine, until the whole is reduced to the consistency of a pomatum. Let this composition be rubbed in amongst the hairs, on the top of the coronet, thrice a week, which will nourish the annular ligament from which the hoof derives its growth, and, by introducing a proper coolness, prevent contractions, and exfoliations in any part of the foot. The cold moist Founder, when the inflammatory blood centers in the feet, is commonly called a fever.

THE name Founder is borrowed from the idea of a ship foundering at sea, and very properly describes the malady of which I am now treating, when the horse, intirely deprived of the use of his feet, sinks helpless to the ground. It rarely happens, that this dreadful malady is surmounted, before the consequences of it are on the point of proving exceedingly pernicious, if not totally destructive to the horse who languishes beneath its violence.

ON skilful and immediate applications, I must confess, that some dependance may be placed; and shall therefore proceed to point out the various remedies that remove the cause of those disorders, and effectually prevent their bad effects. This morbid affection originates either from the baneful imprudence of taking horses from grass, in a relaxed habit of body, and forcing on them an exercise more violent than they have strength to support, or from a corrupted state of the animal frame, when an inflammation falls down into the dependent parts, and terminates in the feet; or from extreme labour in a sultry season, particularly if a horse be full of fat, which is grease, and when overheated, or melted, becomes an oil. This last case is of an alarming nature, and only the most skilful application can prevent it from terminating in death. The disorder, likewise, arises either from severe fluxes, occasioned by drinking hard lime water; the too excessive operations of violent, and unskilfully prepared

pared cathartics; immoderate exercise; or water, which being too frequently, and improperly taken, may occasion dangerous evacuations. If the feet are not securely guarded against attacks of this nature, a separation of the parts will ensue, by introducing a mortification in the bowels, or a putrid separation of the hoofs from the soles of the feet. This malady is also incident to horses who have been hard ridden or driven, on a full stomach.

I RECOLLECT to have seen this observation exemplified in the case of a horse, belonging to Mr. Crawford, a School-master, at Chiswick. During the night, the horse had eaten out of the corn-binn, nearly a bushel of oats, and, on the next morning, was driven in a chaise, to a very considerable distance. Thus overcharged with provender, and severely hurried, the poor animal was seized with a severe flux, when, with the utmost difficulty, Mr. Crawford had driven him home, he sent for a farrier, who peremptorily pronounced that the seat of his disorder was in his back. Incapable of standing upright, and languishing under a strong fever, gangrenes, the dreadful consequences of a perpetually recumbent posture, appeared over his whole body, and scarcely any signs of life remained. At this crisis, when Mr. Crawford was advised to have the horse dispatched, I was consulted, and my endeavours proved successful, notwithstanding his feet were mortified, the bottoms rotted, and the hoofs fallen off, and separated from the coronet.

It is not vanity, but an earnest wish to reduce difficult remedies to a certainty, which leads me to announce my having been equally successful in similar cases; and amongst which was in that of a coach-horse belonging to Mr. William Curtis, of Chertsea; of a horse, the property of William Northey, Esq; of Epsom; and a third, not less extraordinary, of a coach-horse belonging to her present Majesty. Although several of the faculty had deemed the latter animal incurable, I was so fortunate as to restore him to health and vigour.

NOT to enumerate instances, of which I could produce an extensive variety, I shall proceed to an investigation of the modes of cure. In the first stage of this malady, having previously taken off the shoes, apply to the tops and bottoms of the feet, the following ingredients: A sufficient quantity of onions peeled,

peeled, and bruised in a mortar, to which must be added four ounces of camphorated turpentine, two ounces of rectified oil of amber, and as much pulverised armenian bole as will reduce this preparation to the consistency of a poultice. This application must be repeated at the expiration of every twenty-four hours. At the same period, take from the patient four pounds of blood, which operation may be performed three or four times. Should the horse prove costive, administer a clyster twice every day, until he is sufficiently relieved by evacuations. Administer the fever ball, every night and morning, either in water or urine, agreeable to the directions, the same as in cases of common fevers. Should the symptoms appear dangerous, and the febrile affections extremely nervous, administer the fever powder according to the mode directed on the subject of putrid and inflammatory fevers.

ON other occasions, I have given directions to take off the shoes, and to bind a piece of lilt extremely tight, during the space of four, five, or six days, around that part which is below the hough, and under the bend of the knee. The legs must also be rubbed as low as the hoof, with an equal quantity of brandy, and horse or goose grease. Every twenty-four hours likewise administer two drachms of emetic tartar, in a quart of water-gruel. If the nature of the case be simple, give the patient two ounces of prepared nitre dissolved in water, and anoint his legs with neat's foot oil. During this period, the horse should remain at liberty, with plenty of white water, composed of bran-flour, or oat-meal, constantly by his side, that he may drink at pleasure, and a perfect cure will generally ensue.

WHEN the morbid affection appears confirmed, and the feet, to which no timely assistance was applied, has received extreme injury, the bottoms being convexed, cut down the heels, and sides, and the toe as much below that bottom as possible. Then let the horse remain on firm and dry ground.

PROVIDED the sole has not rotted, in order to expedite the cure, sear it, with a bar of hot iron, once in five or six days, observing carefully to avoid giving the animal any pain in the operation, which is unavoidable when the fire, as is its nature, contracts too rapidly the relaxed membranous parts. Should the membrane of the foot be bare, dress it every other day with tincture of
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of tar, on tow; and with clean tar, and oil of turpentine, mixed together, and applied either on tow, a muff of cloth, or a hempen shoe. When the sole has recovered its strength, let the horse go barefoot, and the pressure of his own weight will so deaden the part, that a speedy cure will ensue. Once in a month or six weeks, the rasp should be applied to the hoof, if grown disproportioned; and in order to nourish and promote its encrease, anoint it every other day with the following composition:

ONE pound of tar, four ounces of mutton suet, eight ounces of soft soap, and four ounces of linseed oil, which must properly simmer over a slow fire.

Ring-Bones, or Bone-Spavins, and Splints.

THESE are either incidental or accidental. The first may be deemed incurable. The last, arising from accidental causes, as bruises, strains, tumours, or other casualties, are to be cured by the administration of efficacious medicines.

THE usual resource of most practitioners is blistering and firing, which, are at times successful, but not always to be relied on. Others apply the blistering caustic in the size of a shilling, and on the center of the protuberance, adding to it one drachm of levigated arsenic, with which I have perfected many cures. Having clipped off the hair to the exact size of a shilling, let the extremities be anointed with soft soap, to confine the medicine to its proper place. Dry two drachms of common salt in a fire shovel, and having rubbed them until they become a levigated powder, put them into a gallipot, adding two drachms of oil of vitriol; having properly stirred the whole with a spatula, apply, with all possible haste, the fermenting particles; the fermentation will, during its continuance, throw out the protuberance, as the nut kernel is obtruded

from its shell, without either pain, or any inflammation of the limb; nor need the horse be prevented from taking moderate labour. Such a process, will, without any farther assistance, accomplish the intended cure.

A SECOND caustic, in using which, I have been equally fortunate, is one drachm of levigated arsenic, put in a gallipot, with one drachm of oil of vitriol; this composition must be stirred until the vitriol has calcined the arsenic, and the whole preparation become perfectly smooth. Then clipping from the center of the part, as much hair as will cover a shilling, defend the circumference so effectually, that the medicine may not run beyond its necessary limits. Afterwards by applying it gradually, and in small quantities, the operation will prove so mild, and excite such little pain, that the horse need not be hindered from any reasonable labour.

A THIRD caustic, and of all others the most efficacious, is one drachm of pulverised euphorbium, added to the vitriol and arsenic, and applied agreeable to the above direction.

A FOURTH caustic, which frequently succeeds, is one drachm of vitriol, one drachm of spirits of nitre fortis, half a drachm of sublimate, and half a drachm of euphorbium. But it is necessary to remark, that so powerful a preparation is never to be tampered with, and must be applied with the nicest caution and discernment. I have frequently exfoliated escars by exciting a salutary perspiration, with one ounce of the true oil of origanum, two drachms of tincture of euphorbium, and half a drachm of sublimate, the whole to be repeated every other day. Or, one ounce of spirits of nitre, put into a bottle, with two drachms of crude quick-silver. When the fermentation has subsided, add one drachm of oil of origanum, and apply it to the part twice in forty-eight hours. I have observed excrescences exfoliated by lapis infernalis, being applied freely for the space of ten minutes. On some occasions, I recommend, as the preparation produces neither pain, tumours, or inflammation, two drachms of soap lees, two drachms of levigated quick-lime, and two drachms of sublimate, mixed with one ounce of soft soap. This application must be repeated twice in four days.

I CAN-

I CANNOT recommend these recipes too strongly since, whether in their action or counteraction, they so effectually assist each other, that, by insensible and simple means, they speedily accomplish a perfect cure.

Malenders, Salanders, Rats-Tails, Scratches, Scurfy-Heels, &c.

THESE disorders are often hereditary, and generally attack stone-horses, and those who either feed much or foul, or have a strong constitution.

THE remedies are various. Among those which I shall enumerate, the first is, an application, every other day, of common unction.

THE second is, two ounces of æthiop's mineral, four ounces of black soap, and two ounces of hog's-lard. When these are well incorporated in a mortar, anoint the wound every day, observing, previously, to clip away the hair, with the greatest cleanliness and caution.

A THIRD remedy, to be daily applied, is, an equal quantity of unguentum album, and salad oil, well mixed together.

A FOURTH remedy is, a pomatum, composed of four ounces of mutton suet, two ounces of bees-wax, eight ounces of hog's-lard, and half a pint of salad oil; which last article must not be infused until all the preceding ingredients are melted. When this composition is taken off the fire, add four ounces of pure extract of saturn, continually stirring it until it becomes almost cold; otherwise the extract, which is of a ponderous nature, will settle at the bottom. This efficacious remedy, superior to most others, must be applied daily. Its virtues will act powerfully in cases of blotches, carbuncles, pimples, warbles, scrophula, bowel-galling, chaffings, inflammations, and swellings.

THE preceding compositions are of the most salutary consequences, when the parts to which they are applied are hot, scaly, and hard. When these diseases exhibit an unnatural moisture, break out in watery and greasy humours, and form fungosities and grapes, in the heels, the modes of cure must vary with the symptoms.

ONE remedy is, daily to anoint the morbid parts with common ægyptiacum.

ANOTHER is, two ounces of ægyptiacum, and two drachms of allum or calcined vitriol. When these ingredients are properly mixed together, anoint the parts with them once a day.

A THIRD remedy is, four ounces of ægyptiacum, four drachms of finely levigated lithrage of gold, and two drachms of lapis calaminaris, properly levigated. Having mixed these articles together, administer them every day. Great success may be expected from this mode of practice.

THE custom of washing the legs of the horse, twice a day, with stale urine, effectually prevents the necessity of having recourse to other remedies, by drying up, repelling, and absorbing the tumours, and introducing a perspiration which, co-operating with the efforts of nature, would eradicate the growing seeds of the disease.

THE most salutary effect would likewise follow, were it possible to accustom the horse to eat salt and tobacco in his provender, in small quantities at a time. The salt would act by stool and urine, and the tobacco carry through the glands those watery humours which the absorbent vessels cannot disperse. The operations of these ingredients would drain the outlets and interstices of the skin, and relieve the capillary vessels from that flux of blood flowing too quickly towards the extremities.

O N C U R B S.

THE appellation of a curb is applied to three morbid affections. Of these one alone is incidental, arising from humours in the blood; whilst the second originates from bruises; and the last from strains.

THE mode of curing is different, which I shall immediately communicate to the practitioner. To cure that which arises from humours, and morbid habits of the body, physic is essentially necessary. A cold charge must also be applied to the part; or any absorbing or astringent oils; an equal quantity of oil of origanum, black oils, with origanum; Goulard's, and oil of turpentine; or the pure extract of Saturn; or equal parts of hot vinegar, and spirits of wine; or the stimulating particles of a mild blister, a mode of treatment which will leave no blemishes of the disorder.

THERE are curbs which originate from bruises, to which a horse is frequently liable in open countries, where the heavy gates, erected to divide the parish boundaries, recoiling too swiftly, with their own weight, strike suddenly against his hough, and by bruising that part of the sinew, a curb frequently ensues. In this case, if the horse enjoys a proper state of health, and is of a sound constitution, physic is entirely needless, and a cure will be accomplished from a strict adherence to the foregoing prescriptions.

A HORSE, whose body has been relaxed through violent labour and fatigue, will most probably be afflicted with a curb, and particularly if he has been compelled to carry or draw too great a burthen for his strength. He will also prove the more likely to contract this injury, if he be crooked in his hough, like a butcher's gambrel, or out of true proportion, a circumstance to which it is common to apply the epithet of under-legged. In both these cases the strain or pressure must be violent on that part of the leg. A curb of this nature will baffle every medical attempt to administer a cure, without the assistance

assistance of actual firing, from which, if judiciously applied, a success that would not result from any other mode of treatment may be expected. After firing, apply as much powder of cantharides as may be placed within the circumference of a shilling, and cover this invigorating charge with hair, cut tow, or flocks, in order to preserve the part from the drying quality of the air, until the fire is extracted by the suppuration and digestion of the place affected. When the charge has fallen off, the air will be of infinite service in curing and healing the fissures. The efficacy of this process is indisputable.

OF BRUISES, &c.

UNDER this article may be enumerated accidental bruises, imposthumes, tumours arising between the hair and hoof, from punctures, stabs, quitters, and any ulceration formed on the annular ligament, which is commonly called the coronet. These occasion a sinus, a swelling, and fungosities, attended with such a contraction of the foot, as either deprives the animal of the power to move, introduces an exfoliation of the hoof, terminates in a clubbed foot, or occasions death. The accidental introduction of a channel nail, improper treatment of thoughtless and inexperienced practitioners, a stab near the coronet, or any injury tending to those particular parts, may occasion the subject of which I am now treating. By adhering to the following salutary methods, the above alarming symptoms will be effectually prevented.

I HAVE cured several animals, even in a state of mortification, and when they were absolutely given over as incurable. Although their desperate situation induced me to decline the acceptance of any pay, until I had performed a cure, I soon enjoyed the satisfaction of perceiving that my process was attended with the happiest success, at times when, from the insurmountable

able malignities of the disorder, a practitioner is most anxious to recommend himself to the favour of the public.

If the foot is much contracted, the coronet swelled so as to hang over the parts beneath it, and the action of the joint entirely lost, every attempt to perform the operation in a standing position, must increase the torture under which the patient languishes. The properest mode is casting and confining him in such a manner, that he can neither commit or receive any injury. On this occasion it is requisite to pare the foot, draw the groove round the sole, and so effectually to ease the last, that it may be extracted with the greatest facility. Then with a cauterising iron, adapted for the purpose, make two, three, or four incisions, at the distance of an inch each, in the middle of the swelling, above the coronet, filling them with levigated sublimate, and closing them with tow. Having spread a common blister plaister on brown paper, bind it round the coronet with a cloth, and apply to the bottom of the foot bran and salt, to effectually stop the effusion of blood. At the expiration of forty-eight hours, open the foot, and apply every other day, bruised nettles and salt, until it becomes dry. Then administer clean tar and oil of turpentine, every other day to the sole of the foot, in order to harden and encourage its growth. When the caustics becomes exfoliated, repeat the blister, and, having spread it, leave the part open. It is absolutely necessary to tie up the horse's head, during the space of twenty-four hours, until the severe operation of the blister has subsided.

FROM pursuing such a salutary mode of practice, you may depend upon experiencing the happiest success, and, in the end, obtain that medical reputation, which is the most lasting, from being acquired by the cure of the most desperate disorders.

SHOULD these caustics not be attended with the desired success, actual firing must be administered, and eight, ten, or twelve fessures made around the coronet, as the necessity of the case may require. This mode of procedure has, during my practice, proved so fortunate, that I am induced, from motives of humanity to the animal, to recommend them in the strongest manner to the practitioner.

THE

THE PINCORE.

AN investigation into the causes of this disorder, and the adoption of efficacious remedies, is a task involved of such perplexing difficulty as to completely baffle the judgment of a multitude of practitioners, who estimate themselves upon their skill in farriery. It would extend this treatise to an enormous length, was I to enumerate the many instances that have occurred to my knowledge, of horses who have either perished, or been destroyed, for want of the assistance of an able operator. The reader will not wonder at the frequency of these events, when he is informed, that without a knowledge of anatomy, it would be the greatest difficulty imaginable to reach the seat of the disorder, which must indispenfibly be discovered prior to the establishment of a cure. Far different from the common core, the latter being skin-deep, is brought forward by drawing poultices, whilst an ensuing suppuration and salutary digestion will occasion the divided parts to incarnate, and, in the end, become quite healed.

Of the former, which is called the Pincore, it is necessary to describe the causes, consequences, and modes of cure. It originates from inflammatory matter having gathered in the arterial blood. The arteries are guarded by muscles, ligaments, and tendons, in and round the pastern joint, and the inflammatory matter being concealed, occasions a deep puncture; and frequently a painful gleet ensues in those parts, or is attended with febrile symptoms.

In the last case, bleeding is proper, together with the administration of the common fever-ball, and a temperate regimen of mashes, water-gruel, or white water. The generality of practitioners imprudently apply poultices, which, instead of drawing out the core, impels towards it a more copious quantity of blood, and flux of humours, which not only prevents it from forming, but totally obstructs either the suppuration or the digestion of the wound. A superabundant quantity of blood, collected at the part, serves
only

only to aggravate the complaint, whilst the small aperture of the wound, and the callosity of the surrounding fleshy substance, occasions such a pressure on the shackle vein, as obstructs the circulation of the blood.

IN this case the remedy must proceed from a skilful operator, who, with a guarded and proper knife, must make a transverse incision, for the purpose of giving vent to the tumour, and of filling the part full of tow, that the mouth of the wound may be kept open until the succeeding day. Then the bandage must be opened, and the bottom of the wound tented either with sublimate and spirits of wine; butter of antimony; one drachm of quicksilver, in one ounce of spirits of nitre fortis; or with ægyptiacum, rendered warm. Such applications will excoriate a slough, and by the introduction of a suppuration, the callous edges will rot and exfoliate. Hence must arise a quick and perfect cure.

AND, on this occasion, it may, without vanity, or a sordid attachment to self-interest, but from a wish to facilitate the cure of maladies to which a most valuable animal is subject, be inferred, that every Farrier in the kingdom should obtain my Print of the Muscular Preparation of a Horse. Prefixed to it is an alphabetical explanation of the various parts, a knowledge of which will give facility and success to the surgical operation of the practitioners, enlarge their judgment, embolden them in their designs, and suggest the rare but happy means of quickly curing, and not torturing, a truly serviceable creature, who, if endowed with speech, would exclaim against the savage cruelty of unskilful pretenders.

On Colds, Fevers, Strains, and Wrenches in the Back or Kidneys. Together with the Method, Use, and Advantages of Slinging a Horse.

SHOULD the animal have lost the use of his faculties, it will be necessary to sling him so easily that it is impossible for him to suffer either from chafing or galling. In consequence of using this prevention, the cure will be considerably accelerated.

THE best preparation for slinging a horse is, to fix two strong brackets, at a proper height, upon the manger, placing behind them two posts, fastened to the joist, which having made a notch for the bearing, must rest upon a powerful pair of cart or waggon shafts. A strong sack must then be nailed to the sides, and another opposite his breast. The sides of the sacks must then be lapped over, and the corners of the shafts filled with hay bands. Care must likewise be particularly taken not to fix the sack so far backwards that the horse may be prevented from staling; neither must it chafe his flank, or bowel-gall him. Thus secured he will remain at ease, and soon recover from his indisposition.

HE may be thrown into a perspiration by a sheep-skin, hot dung, or the application of fermentations.

THE last process to be mentioned is, a good strengthening charge.

WITH this, and the preceding remedies, success may be expected to ensue, even in difficult cases. Indeed I have been so fortunate as to recover numbers, nor do I recollect that, at any period, my applications have been administered in vain.

On

On Lameness in any Part between the Foot and the Back, and proceeding either from the Contraction or Relaxation of the Muscles, Sinews, Ligaments, Teguments, &c. &c.

WHEN the parts are affected by contraction, the only mode of recovery is diametrically opposite to the common nature of things, and must be forwarded by compelling the animal to rest with great pressure upon the wounded leg, which will extend and dilate the parts contracted, and speedily accelerate the progress of a cure.

WHEN the lameness originates from relaxation, recourse must be had to contrary expedients, and the limb that is afflicted relieved from the extreme weight and pressure, by the assistance of a shoe adapted to the purpose. This must be made with an easy rising, on a firm basis, from half an inch to an inch in the center of the foot, in order to give greater length to the diseased leg, by which means the extension and dilatation will be removed from the weak and relaxed parts, and the operations of nature supported and accelerated in the establishment of a cure.

WHETHER the complaint is seated between the knee, hough, and the foot; whether it be a contraction or relaxation on the fore part of the leg, or on the back part, the shoe must be so contrived as to reverse the assistance it affords agreeable to the exigency of the case. At the same time, as occasion requires, apply blistering, stimulating, fomenting, and embrocating astringents, emollients, absorbents, strengthening charges, cataplasms, ointments, &c. &c.

Of Lameness in the Shoulder, Round-Bone, Stifle, or, as the Faculty term it, the Coffin Joint.

RELATIVE to the lameness in the shoulder, round bone, or stifle, I advise the introduction of a seton, rather above than below the part from whence the pain proceeds. After the expiration of fourteen days, let the seton be extracted, to prevent a blemish, and force into the part, with a hot salamander, half a pint of spirits of wine, strongly camphirated. Afterwards mix together eight ounces of nerve ointment, eight ounces of ointment of marshmallows, and two ounces of rectified oil of amber; when these ingredients are well incorporated together, anoint the part with them, by means of a hot salamander. If this process is repeated once in three days, three successive times, a cure will ensue.

ANOTHER effectual remedy, in a case of long standing, is, four ounces of hog's lard, four ounces of oil of bays, half an ounce of pulverised cantharides, two drachms of very finely levigated sublimate, two drachms of oil of origanum, and two spoonfuls of Barbadoes tar, which must be incorporated in a mortar. If a sufficient quantity of this composition be only once skillfully and effectually worked, with a salamander, into the morbid part, a cure will certainly take place.

SHOULD a lameness have arisen in the coffin joint, make a fissure, with an instrument adapted for the purpose, round the coronet, between the hoof and annular ligament, so that the medicine may penetrate the more deeply into the part. Clip off the hair, and with a spatula spread the blister well on, forcing it in with a bar of hot iron. This mode of treatment is equally efficacious.

Of

Of Windgalls in the Hock, Knee, and Back Sinews.

CONCERNING the treatment of this disorder, it is necessary to premise, that, if the season will permit, the horse should remain at grass, to prevent an inflammation from falling to the part affected; a circumstance which would greatly retard the cure. If no opportunity presents itself of turning the horse into a field, he must be suffered to walk in an extensive and unconfined place. Either bleeding or physic is also necessary. Give him bran mash, mixed with sulphur, nitre, and antimony. This process, together with proper care being taken to keep him temperate, will establish an effectual cure.

PREVIOUS to the administration of the following remedy, clip as much hair as will lie within the circumference of a silver penny, from the center of the wind-gall; mix together one drachm of levigated arsenic, and one drachm of oil of vitriol, which will calcine the arsenic, with which it must be well incorporated; then having added one drachm of pulverised gum euphorbium, apply it to the wounded part, with a spatula, for the space of five minutes, placing soft soap round the extremities to prevent its spreading, and to limit the bounds of the caustic.

DISORDERS OF THE MOUTH.

AMONGST these are to be enumerated the canker, irregular, decayed and ragged grinders; exfoliations proceeding from carious, foul bones, in consequence of bruises on the gums and jaw bone; the flaps and the lampreys.

THE

THE canker is occasioned either by a superabundance of acids being admitted into the salival glands, or by the rust being through negligence suffered to adhere to the bit of the bridle. In the first case, such ingredients must be had resort to, as are the most likely to blunt, cool, and absorb the tones of the stomach.

THESE are, firstly, one pound of sulphur, four ounces of nitre, and four ounces of chalk, properly mixed together; of this composition, two ounces must be administered every night, in a mash of bran.

SECONDLY, four ounces of sal prunella, eight ounces of cream of tartar, and four ounces of powder of tutty, sufficiently mingled together, and given the same as the former medicine both with regard to quantity, and frequency of repetition.

THIRDLY, to be administered, when well mixed in a similar manner, eight ounces of armenian bole, reduced to powder, four ounces of pulverised brown rhenish tartar, and four ounces of finely levigated lapis calaminaris.

FOURTHLY, to be given, when properly incorporated, according to the same mode, twelve ounces of finely sifted testaceous powder, eight ounces of cream of tartar, and four ounces of nitre.

FIFTHLY, four ounces of magnesia, eight ounces of glauber salts, and four ounces of sal prunella.

WHEN these ingredients, like those of the preceding recipe, are well incorporated, in a mortar, administer two ounces of them, daily, in a mash. If the case be simple, give the horse, with every feed of corn, two ounces of pulverised chalk. I must likewise here remark, that the three last recipes are the best adapted to delicate constitutions.

IN the use of external applications, I have frequently derived success, from anointing, every other day, during six or eight days, the back part of the horse's ears, either with goose grease alone, or with equal portions of goose grease and

and brandy. Nor is it less salutary to wash the tongue and mouth with camphire water, rendered warm. This medicine is composed by boiling one ounce of blue vitriol, in a pint and a half of water, until it is reduced to one pint; then having taken it off the fire, add two ounces of spirits of wine, in which are dissolved two drachms of camphire, and two ounces of pulverised armenian bole. Previous to the administration of these ingredients, the bottles must be well shaken, and the quantity required for use made warm, and applied as a lotion once a day, after the horse has drank his water. The efficacy of this prescription, as well as the following, deserves the greatest dependance.

BOIL a handful of sage leaves in a quart of vinegar, and having poured away the liquor, add two ounces of honey, and four drachms of pulverised allum. With this composition, anoint the tongue, daily, by means of a feather.

SECONDLY, to half an ounce of plantain-water, and an equal quantity of rose-water, add one ounce of allum, and one ounce of brown rhenish tartar; let the bottle containing these ingredients be shaken, daily, with which afterwards wash the mouth of the horse.

THIRDLY, simmer together one pint of vinegar, one pint of spring water, and four ounces of honey, to which add two ounces of pulverised lapis calaminaris, and two ounces of finely levigated tutty; having first shaken the bottle, wash the mouth daily, with this composition.

FOURTHLY, boil four ounces of bark, in a quart of spring water, to which add two table spoonfuls of the lees of red wine; with these ingredients, let the mouth be gargled in the course of the day.

On

On Diseases and Contractions in the Neck, by ancient Practitioners called the Cords.

PERHAPS, if these morbid appearances were more distinguished by their frequency, the generality of Farriers would be less ignorant of the proper mode of treating them, and many afflicted animals might acquire health and vigour, who may languish unrelieved, and must at length expire through the severity of their disorders.

THE Cords, or a contraction of the Muscles of the Neck, is a disorder which frequently attacks a horse, who has stood, after being over-heated near a draught of air. The afflicted animal equally disabled from stooping and drinking, languishes with a violent stiffness of the neck, whose frame moves as if it were condensed into one piece, until, with every other enjoyment, he loses the power of lying down, and at length becomes entirely emaciated. These disorders equally originate from internal and external causes.

AMONGST the first may be enumerated vitiated and impoverished state of the blood, severe colds, languors, slow fevers, and inward decays.

AMONGST the second, hard riding, over drawing, too sudden transitions from heat to cold, and the over-straining the neck, which occasions a contraction in the great muscle, and is called spinatus, and from its threefold beginning, flexus trigeminus.

THE symptoms of these disorders are, the loss of flesh, a restlessness, which precludes all possibility of enjoyment, a total deprivation of the loss of all the faculties, and in consequence of the contraction of the muscles, such an incapability of extending the body or lowering the neck and head, as must entirely prevent the afflicted animal when turned into the field from supporting his existence by feeding upon the herbage; a pale languor in the eyes, the loss of mastication, and of course, the want of that nourishment which arises from

from chewed and well digested oats; evacuations of provender whole; a painful shrinking from the touch; and a total deprivation of spirits; all of these afflictions, unless speedily removed, must quickly terminate in death. Bleeding is essentially necessary whenever a fever attends any of these symptoms.

THE patient's drink must be white water, water-gruel, or mashe^s of bran, and if he is able to take any aliment, prepare boiled oats, boiled barley, or malt mashe^s, rendered so thin, that he may drink the liquor, and afterwards eat the mash. If he proves costive, administer a clyster, and twice in the course of the day, one drachm of tartar emetic in a pint of water-gruel, sweetened with four ounces of honey, given as a draught.

THE external applications should be powerful fomentations, embrocations, spirituous lexiviums, unctions, blistering, or euphorbium ointment. Lastly, it will be necessary to insert a long seton on both sides of the neck, and on the great muscle, which will be extremely swelled. Let him remain at liberty in a spacious place, and when the setons discover a wholesome digestion, prepare eight ounces of hog's-lard, and half an ounce of gum euphorbium. This composition must be well incorporated, and the part anointed every other day, taking particular care not to make too free with it, lest any pernicious consequences should ensue.

WHEN the body of the patient has acquired a salutary temperature, administer one pint of the decoction of bark, sweetened with four ounces of London treacle, and two ounces of the restorative high cordial ball. One gill of the extract of the gums, as mentioned in a former part of the work, given in a pint of warm ale, will, though an expensive, prove in general an effectual remedy, even in cases of a decline, where the virulence of the disorder has not advanced beyond the possibility of a recovery.

DISEASES IN THE EYES.

IN constitutional disorders, a recovery is exceedingly doubtful ; but in habitual cases, success may be expected from such alteratives as purify the habit of the body. Defluxions, violent colds, fevers, inflammations, and tumours, are all within the reach of medicine, as are likewise strains from extreme labour and accidents in general, and the irritations of the membrane, which occasions an inflammation. The sudden stoppage of a tumour, greasy heels, a cankered frog, or even a running frush, will prove dangerous, provided the practitioner neglects to make a revulsion. As are also Wolf's Teeth, which subjects the horse to the most exquisite pain, if not drawn in proper time. All diseases in the eyes that proceed from internal causes, are easily to be cured by the proper application of cathartics, diuretics, and powerful alteratives.

THE following remedies are admirably calculated to eradicate those complaints in the eye, which proceed from external causes.

THE FIRST prescription that I particularly recommend is, one pint of water that has been boiled and filtered, two drachms of extract of saturn, and one drachm of camphire dissolved in spirits of wine. This, with a small sponge, must be applied to the eye thrice a day, and will prove an excellent remedy, especially in cases of inflammations and defluxions.

A SECOND of equal virtue is, half a gill of the juice of houseleek, a gill of plantain, and a gill of rose-water, with which the eye must be washed twice every day, until the cure is accomplished.

A THIRD, no less efficacious than the two former, is, one gill of rose-water, one gill of plantain-water, two drachms of finely pulverised lapis calaminaris, and two drachms of tutty, to be used twice every day, and the bottle well shaken every time prior to the administration.

A FOURTH

A FOURTH prescription, which is particularly salutary in rheums, defluxions, and where the virulence of the humour has spread, even to the arterial vessels of the head, is, one drachm of white vitriol, and one drachm of allum finely levigated and dissolved in a quart of boiled and filtered water. This simple, though successful composition is, in order to expedite, the much to be desired cure, to be applied every two hours, which duly observed, will prove equally serviceable to human beings.

A FIFTH remedy, to be applied in cases where the eye has received a bruise or a blow, is, two ounces of conserve of hips, two ounces of conserve of roses, and one drachm of camphire, dissolved in one spoonful of spirits of wine, or best proof brandy. These ingredients having been well mixed together, must be made into a cataplasm, and confined on the eye in a similar manner to a poultice. This treatment must be repeated every twenty-four hours, which will prevent a mortification, bring on a suppuration and digestion, and remove the most intense pain at the same time, as it will nourish and heal the eye.

A SIXTH is, eight ounces of stale bread, boiled in a pint and a half of water, and when taken from the fire, mixed with one ounce of pure extract of saturn, and one drachm of camphire, dissolved in a table spoonful of rectified spirits of wine; these articles must be well incorporated together, and applied every night and morning.

A SEVENTH is, half a pound of bread boiled in a pint of milk, and with a table spoonful of fallad oil, applied as above.

AN EIGHTH is, a handful of elder leaves, a handful of plantain leaves, and half a handful of houseleek bruised together, into a consistency of a poultice, and repeated, every twelve hours.

To effectually remove films or specks from the eyes, take an equal quantity of cuttle fishbone, and double refined sugar, and having levigated them together, convey a part of the powder, into the eye once a day.

ANOTHER prescription, equally efficacious, is, two drachms of common salt, sufficiently dried to admit of being finely levigated. This, on being conveyed into the eye, will remove films and specks from the external coat. It should be applied every other day, and the eye fomented morning and night during the cure, with a spoonful of brandy, diluted in half a pint of spring water.

On the Feet of Horses, together with the most proper and approved Method of Shoeing.

THESE reflections, the result of long experience and observation in the practice of Farriery, are intended for the benefit of that useful animal, the horse, in order to rescue his feet from the lawless ravages committed on them by the paring them away, through the ignorance of common operators.

THE greatest use and attention imaginable ought to be employed on the feet of a horse, since, if they are neglected, you destroy his usefulness either for the saddle or draught. As the feet of horses are of a different make, the readiest and most natural way of preserving them is, to adapt the shoes to the feet, not the feet to the shoes, by a needless waste of hoof, especially, as most disorders owe their rise to the unskilful treatment of the feet.

THOUGH much has been said on this subject by different authors for a century past, rather from pretended theory and empty speculation, than from a course of observation and experience, concerning the method of cure for the different diseases in horses, yet very little real improvement has been made in the art of healing, since the days of Mr. Andrew Snape, Farrier to Charles the Second.

THE use and abuse of that noble and useful animal, were not in his time carried to the height they are now, by which his frame is thrown into various disorders which require the closest attention to understand and remove.

So valuable an animal claims the patronage of the gentlemen of the honourable society instituted for the improvement of the arts, by giving encouragement to the faculty of Farriers, and raising an emulation among them to excel in their profession.

It is a serious truth, that the masters in general are too self-sufficient to be instructed, and the journeymen too obstinate to be reproved or persuaded to deviate from their customary practice.

EVERY days experience shews the great encrease of lame horses in this kingdom, which is remarked by foreigners, as a disgrace peculiar to this country.

THE faculty are too often mistaken concerning the seat of lameness in a horse, deeming it to be in the shoulders, when it is really in the feet, as was proved in a court of justice before Lord Mansfield, against a great number of the profession, who positively swore that the horse was shook in the shoulders, though he was proved to be lame from a contraction in both his feet, and he afterwards obtained a cure at my horse infirmary.

FROM the remarks I have made in the course of forty years practice, I have discovered that not one horse in a hundred is liable to be lame above the knee. Fifteen out of twenty are absolutely lame in the feet from the various causes, such as corns, frushes, sand-cracks, relaxations, contractions, being pricked by a nail, wounded by a channel nail, bruised by a stone or shoe, surbated by hard riding, or by driving horses when heated into a pond of cold water. Thus chilling the blood, and causing a stagnation at the extremities, &c. by preventing a proper circulation. Also, through the faulty and ill shaped convexity of the shoes, especially upon the declivity of the streets, and when the roads are hard, together with the great encrease of motion arising between two such hard bodies as the shoe and the ground, producing actual fire, not unlike that proceeding from striking the flint against the steel. When, therefore,

therefore, a horse travels at the rate of twelve miles an hour, the shoe from the friction against the ground, must acquire a very great degree of heat, which cannot fail to be communicated to the internal parts of the foot. Most of the above complaints affect the fore feet. The real causes of which I shall explain, and lay down in what manner it is best to guard against such causes, and prevent their effects and consequences.

THE first step that is generally taken to destroy the happiness of this animal, is to confine him in a hot and dry element, the stable, instead of a cold and moist one, the earth, and in direct opposition to the dictates of nature. By this means the blood is kept in a state of immoderate heat, which dries up that nourishment which the nervous part of the foot requires.

THE ground of the stall in which the horse is to stand, should be nearly on a level, the middle rather on a descent, that the damp and salts of his urine may ascend to his fore feet, and he reap that benefit, whether standing or lying, which nature actually requires. By this means, stopping and greasing would of course be superceded.

THE above method being the most natural, the fore feet would receive the same benefit, and recover their elasticity and dilatation with the hinder feet; nor would the farriers have occasion to use fire, or any injudicious means, to soften the fore feet, for the greater ease in paring. Through the want of obtaining the proper elasticity, a contraction of the foot is produced, vulgarly called a dry founder; a disease which is termed by the dealers, forenefs or grogginefs; deemed incurable, and can be compared to nothing so properly as to the gout in human beings.

IN such cases as the above, the foot must be kept as cool as possible, and the toe extremely short; but if strong in the front, as most are, it must be properly weakened with a rasp. This shoe is to be short, concave, and circular, that the horse may tread on that spongy part of the foot which nature has allotted for his use, called the frog, on which the tendon rests, and which itself should rest upon the ground. If my meaning
here

here is not thoroughly understood, I will be more explicit. The animal should tread in the shoe just as he would tread on the extreme horny part of the hoof and frog without the shoe. This will afford a free circulation of the blood, which was before impeded in the contracted parts of the foot.

THE concave shoe will prevent the horse from sliding or falling from the convexity or declivity of the streets, the frog being unguarded or exposed serves for a scotch or stop.

OUR ancestors used to guard the weakest part of the foot by covering the toe, and then the horses were all in a state of soundness. How we come to deviate from so excellent a practice is altogether unaccountable. From having guarded the heels and frog, our best horses have been crippled. The heels, frog, and bars of the foot are sufficiently guarded by nature, and our unreasonable method of deviating from that practised by our ancestors, is a sure means of completing the animal's destruction.

WHEN a foot becomes too weak, relaxed, and dilated, it is called a wet founder, a fleshy sole, and termed by the faculty a pumice foot, in which case the convex shoe is requisite. The horse should stand in a dry stall, and by the principle on which the shoe is formed, the feet will become contracted, by which means it will grow strong, the membrous substance fall or subside, and recover its pristine perfection.

It is always to be observed, as an infallible rule, that when a horse's foot begins to grow strong, it becomes small; at the same time, and on the contrary, when inclining to grow large, the foot becomes weak. This is evidently owing to too much or too little flexibility in the different feet. Opposite shoes are in these cases to be opposed to opposite disorders.

IN feet which are neither concave or convex, and which I deem neither too strong nor too weak, I recommend a flat shoe of such a construction as not to admit either of contraction or dilatation. This I call a preventive shoe, and was it to be applied to horses at three or four years old, would prevent any variation

variation in their feet during the remainder of their lives, unless it happened from some unforeseen casualty.

THE great nicety now required in shoeing horses, calls for greater geniusses, as well as more time to complete the business. And though the advance in shoeing within these twenty years past, is far from being adequate to the labour; yet if the journeymen were not compelled to work so hard, they would require a much less quantity of strong liquors to enable them to support their fatigue, and, consequently, be less subjected to be intoxicated, to the entire deprivation of their reason and judgment. When men are incapable to judge for themselves, how is it possible they should be capable to judge for a dumb animal?

IF the labourer was better paid, a different set of people from those now generally employed, would be encouraged to become good artists, and to excel in the mechanical branch, through taking greater pains, and not hurrying over their business in the manner generally practised; a treatment from which horses experience all their sufferings, and, if capable of utterance, would point themselves out far better remedies than the generality of those who pretend to prescribe for their ailments.

IN a course of moderate labour, suppose a horse wears a set of shoes every month, and that his employer was to pay an additional sixpence for the extra time required in shoeing, I am fully persuaded it would completely answer his purpose.

THE deviation from justness, and the untruth of that side of the shoe which goes next the foot, with its unequal bearings, are the causes which destroy all the flat-footed or oyster-footed horses, as I denominate them, faster than they can possibly grow. It being out of the power of any number of nails to keep the shoe and foot together, so as not to admit of any action between them, the water and gravel so mingling between the foot and the shoe, grind the foot away where the friction is greatest, as if held against the face of a grinding stone.

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IN this situation the owner condemns the farrier for having pared away his horse's heels, you would be glad to add more foot, where it was wanting, if his skill could extend so far; which, could he accomplish, he would save himself much trouble in convexing, vulgarly called boxing or hollowing the shoe, and that to a very great degree of untruth. When once the foot gets below its surface, it very rarely or ever recovers itself, whilst at labour. The shoes in that case are to be taken off, and the horse turned into his natural element, for a proper time, that he may recover his feet; or else some dextrous artist must be employed to display his skill, judgment, and ability.

THE great multiplicity of nails generally used making so many holes in the hoof, in a great measure, contributes to destroy it faster than it can possibly grow. It is out of the power of any number of nails to resist the greater pressure of a horse, and of the burden he carries, unless the shoe be made and fitted by a principle of truth. In such cases I recommend six nails only for a slight saddle horse, eight for a chaise horse, and ten for a coach or cart horse.

THESE nails are of a different construction from the nails commonly used, one of them holding better than two of the common sort. These being made without any shoulder, I entitle them concave nails. They drive down in a hole like a wedge, and are extremely well adapted to shoes that are thick on the outside edge, with a counter sunk hole. The horse at the same time, by being made to wear these shoes, instead of treading on the convexity or inward edge of the shoe, by which means he is apt to strain the nails, will be obliged to tread on the top of the head of the nail, so that there will not be the least stress on the clinch of the nail. This will be the means of preserving the hoof, the fabric of the foot, which, like the foundation of a house, if not properly supported, must totter and fall. The foot is preserved by encouraging its growth, as has been already hinted, and should be kept cold and moist, instead of hot and dry.

HAVING considered the disorders incident to the foot of a horse, their causes, symptoms, and the seat in which they are lodged, with the effects they produce, I shall subjoin, as highly necessary, an enumeration of the different parts of the foot.

A HORSE's feet are the extremities of the body, subsequent to its support and motion, and a reception of muscular insertions, blood-vessels, and nerves.

THE parts of the foot which particularly claim attention, and about which the most considerable branch of farriery is employed, are the following: The hoof, sole, frog, heels, coronet, coffin bone, little pastern joint, periostrium, superior cartilages, cartilage of the coffin bone, cartilage of the little pastern bone, the two cartilages of the heel bone, the annular ligament, the little pastern, transverse ligament, upper and lower muscles of the coffin bone, tendon of the great extender, fat and mucilaginous glands, arteries, reins, and nerves.

THE learned differ in opinion with respect to the matter of which the horse's hoof is formed, which bears a great similitude to the nails of a man's fingers, and is designed by nature as a proper defence for the extremities.

HIPPOCRATUS supposed the hoof to be formed from a glutinous matter, parched and dried by heat, after being driven to the extreme parts. Empedocles conceived the hoof to be made of the extremities of the nerves, and that, therefore, when those drop off, it is a sign of the greatest weakness. Aristotle is of opinion that the hoofs of beasts are hardened and brought to perfection by the air. And that great anatomist, Columbus, thought the parts just mentioned, took their origin partly from the tendons of the muscles, which move the fingers and toes, and are increased by the same manner as the teeth, namely, by the apposition of the parts to the roots.

WITH respect to the hoofs of horses, whatever may be the original matter out of which they are formed, their growth seems to be carried on by a continual apposition of the parts to the roots successively driving before them the parts.

parts that preceded. They are of an intermediate substance, between bone and gristle. Not so hard as bone, for then they would be apt to snap and break; nor yet so soft as gristle, as in that case they could not support the weight of the body of a horse, much less bear the fatigue of travelling, &c. &c. Under these important considerations, the all wise Disposer of Events has made them of a horny substance, devoid of any feeling, which are firmly knit to the adjacent parts, and fastened to the coffin bone by a ligament, which proceeds from their top or root, and is encompassed in some measure by the skin. Underneath is situated many twigs of nerves and tendons of muscles, which terminate at the bottom of the hoof or sole of the foot. This is evinced in the pain which the animal feels on being pricked or wounded by a nail, or by being bruised through riding on hard roads.

IN this description of the feet I have endeavoured to adhere to brevity, usefulness, and perspicuity; and have advanced nothing but what will, on a minute examination, be found to be strictly true.

HAVING concluded my remarks on the symptoms, and most proper mode of cure, for all diseases incident to horses, I proceed to annex a list of such medicines as I am induced to recommend, in the strongest manner, from a conviction of their utility, in a course of upwards of forty years practice.

THE FEVER POWDER.

TAKE equal parts of crude antimony and nitre, and having separately reduced them to a powder, and afterwards well mixed them, by a spoonful at a time, in a crucible over a charcoal fire, allow room for the exhalation of the fermentation to rise. After you have put in whatever quantity you have mixed, let it remain on the fire during the space of twenty

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minutes;

minutes; then take it off, and let it remain until it becomes quite cold. When you take the calk out of the crucible, you will find in the middle a regulas of antimony. This you must reduce into a fine powder, and take the same quantity of nitre, properly pulverised, then mix it in a warm mortar, and put it again into a crucible, by a spoonful at a time, on a strong charcoal fire; then continue the process as before; and when cool take it out of the pot, in which state it is calk of antimony unwashed. This must be broke small, and made very dry, to be levigated fit for use. To twelve ounces of this antimonial powder, add six ounces of pulverised turmeric, and give three drachms for a draught, or two drachms for a bolus, made into a proper consistency with honey, and testaceous powder of oyster-shell, and wrapped in fine silk paper, that it may be taken without waste.

THESE powders are to be given in a pint of warm water, with one spoonful of oatmeal. The dose to be repeated every twelve hours.

THE FEVER BALL.

TAKE one pound of gentian, in powder; four ounces of juniper berries, bruised; four ounces of carraway, in powder; four ounces of oyster shells; eight ounces of nitre, in powder; eight ounces of turmeric, in powder; and four ounces of Armenian bole.

THESE ingredients must be prepared under your own inspection, otherwise the medicine in question may fail of having the desired effect. They must likewise be well incorporated together, and beat into the consistency of a ball with treacle.

To be kept in a proper state for use, this medicine must be carefully preserved from the air.

THE

THE CLYSTER POWDER.

TAKE one pound of dried falt, two ounces of ground ginger, four ounces of the powder of briony root, two ounces of the powder of sweet fennel seed, and eight ounces of the powder of Armenian bole.

THESSE ingredients must be ineorporated together in a dry mortar, and kept in a dry place to preserve it effectually from the air or damp, otherwise it is extremely liable to change at the alteration of weather.

FROM two to four ounces of this powder must be given to the animal, in a quart of warm wafer, in cold weather; and in the same quantity of cold water in warm weather. This clyster affords a pleasing sensation, and may be administered every two, fix, or twelve hours, as the necessity of evacuation requires, without subjecting the animal to inconvenience. Its operation is remarkably quick, giving two or three stools in the space of fifteen minutes.

THE SURFEIT POWDER.

To be administered to Horses that are not in a condition to admit of Physic.

TAKE one ounce of the powder of gentian, one ounce of powder of elecampane, two pound of crude antimony, finely pulverised, one pound of powder of sulphur, one pound of powder of nitre, half a pound of æthiops mineral, one pound of powder of linseed, and one pound of powder of fenugreek.

THESSE

THESE ingredients must be well incorporated in a mortar, and one ounce given every morning and evening during the space of twenty or thirty days, in the corn, mixed with bran. These powders, beat up with treacle into balls, will answer the same purpose.

THE RESTORATIVE HIGH CORDIAL BALL.

TAKE four ounces of gentian root, in powder; half a pound of pepper, in powder; half a pound of ginger, in powder; one pound of bay berries, in powder; one pound of anniseed, in powder; and one pound of carraways, in powder.

THESE articles must be well incorporated together in a mortar, as must also two pounds of raisins of the sun, and two pounds of the best Turkey figs, beat together with some treacle, until it becomes of the consistency of an electuary; which afterwards must be compounded again with treacle; and the powders made into a ball, and kept for use in a bladder or close jarr, that will not admit any air.

THE BEST CORDIAL PHYSIC.

TAKE one pound and a half of Barbadoes aloes; four ounces of cream of tartar, in powder; two ounces of jalap powder; two ounces of salt of tartar; and two ounces of ground ginger.

THESE four last ingredients must be well incorporated in a mortar; and the aloes gradually melted over a very flow fire, in an earthen pan, with four ounces

ounces of treacle, and two ounces of honey. When these articles are dissolved, add the powders to them; and after stirring the whole of this composition well together, take it out of the pot, and pour it into a bed of gentian powder, spread in a dish. When it becomes cool enough, divide it in a scale into three lots, then into six, and afterwards into twelve, which must be again divided into twenty-four balls; each of which must be wrapped in a piece of silk paper, and taken, with the paper, as a proper and sufficient dose.

THIS medicine is an excellent purge for human beings, as well as animals, and, if kept in the dry, will continue its virtue for any length of time.

THE BINDING NOURISHING CLYSTER.

DISSOLVE one drachm of opium in a pint of water, and add one ounce of Fryar's balsam, mixed with the yolk of an egg; all of which ingredients must be put into a full quart of linseed oil.

THIS clyster is an excellent remedy for that fatal disorder the flux, violent purging and relaxations of the bowels, &c. &c. and has never failed to accomplish the much to be desired cure, in cases where every other effort has been tried without effect. It should be repeated every twelve hours.

THE CHOLIC POWDER.

TAKE one quart of quick wood ashes, sifted from the sticks; four ounces of ground ginger; four ounces of anniseed, in powder; and four ounces of bay berries, pulverised.

THESE

THESE ingredients must be compounded in a mortar, and afterwards kept in a wide mouth bottle, to preserve it from the air.

SIX ounces of this medicine must be given to the animal in a pint of warm urine, which will, in half an hour, perfect the cure, provided the horse is kept moving, to prevent his rolling, that may occasion a twisting in his guts, which frequently brings on an incurable complaint.

THE CHOLIC BALL,

IS the above ingredients made into the consistency of a ball, and administered in the same quantity as the powder.

THE DIURETIC BALL.

BOIL four pound of powdered rosin, in four quarts of water, for the space of twenty minutes, which, when cold, must be dried and reduced again to powder; then add to it one pound of bruised juniper berries, one pound of salt of tartar, one pound of nitre in powder, half a pound of oil of juniper, and two pounds of castile soap; which last article must be sliced thin, and beat in a mortar to a pulp, with a sufficient quantity of honey or treacle. The oil of juniper being afterwards added to it, it must be beat into the consistency of a ball, and finally compounded with all the powders.

THE PECTORAL BALL.

TAKE one pound of elecampane in powder, one pound of linseed meal, half a pound of bruised garlic, six ounces of oil of sulphur, and eight ounces of Barbadoes tar; and beat them into the consistency of a ball, with a sufficient quantity of honey.

IN violent colds, administer a ball every other day, or, if it is more easy, the same quantity of the above ingredients dissolved in a quart of warm ale.

THE TINCTURE OF THE GUMS.

TAKE one quart of the best brandy, two ounces of gum guaiacum, two ounces of gum assefoetida, two ounces of gum ammoniacum, four ounces of crocus metallorum, and half an ounce of salt of tartar.

THESE articles must be infused in a strong stone bottle, in a sand heat, and having well shaken the bottle every six hours, during the space of forty-eight hours, decant it off for use.

A GILL of this very valuable medicine, must, in contractions of the muscles of the neck, &c. &c. be administered every twenty-four hours, in a pint of warm strong beer, as an effectual dose.

ELDER OINTMENT.

TAKE, in the Month of June, six pounds of elder leaves, from the stalks, and having bruised them into a mass, put them into a pan adapted to the purpose, then add fourteen pound of hog's lard, and boil the ingredients together over a slow fire, for the space of twenty minutes, and lastly, place them in a hair cloth bag, in order to press away the juice and fat, before it becomes cold, when it is fit for use.

THIS medicine is found extremely salutary, when administered in anointing, blistered or inflamed parts, chafes, galls, swellings, &c. &c.

WHEN the gross leaves are beaten in a mortar to a mass, it is an excellent cooling stopping for hot, dry, foundered feet, and should be applied every other day.

WORM POWDER.

TAKE one pound of æthiop's mineral, twelve ounces of powder of tin, four ounces of powder of hellibore, four ounces of tobacco dust, and six ounces of powder of worm-feed.

THESE ingredients must be levigated, and well incorporated together in a mortar, before they are fit for use.

HALF an ounce of this composition should be given twice a day, in the horse's provender, mingled with bran, and may be continued, without intermission,

mission, during the space of fourteen or twenty days, according to the exigency of the case, and without the least restriction from diet or labour.

THE best mode of giving this medicine to horses which are delicate feeders, is to mix it with honey or treacle into the consistency of a ball. One ounce of it in this state should be given every day, wrapped up in fine soft paper, in order to prevent its affecting the glands of the mouth, and to convey it into the stomach without subjecting it to waste.

THIS powder will not only destroy vermin, but likewise the foul, wormy, and mucous matter wherein they generate.

THE MANGE LIQUID.

TAKE one pound of walnut-tree bark, and having boiled it in four quarts of urine, decant off the liquor, and add to it one pint of wood-ashes, finely sifted, which must be well simmered together. Then add four ounces of black hellibore, in powder, strain it off, and add one pint of oil of tar.

THESE directions duly observed, the medicine must be kept in stone bottles from the air; and rubbed in with a horse brush, every other day, for three or four times, after scratching away the scurf with a curry-comb, which will occasion its effectually entering the skin.

THE WHITE MIXTURE.

TAKE the yolks of four new laid eggs, and well mix them with a quart of vinegar or verjuice, and add half a pint of spirits of wine, in which two drachms of camphire has been infused. Then to complete the medicine, add one gill of oil of turpentine, which should be kept in stone bottles from the air, and well shaken every day previous to its administration.

THIS article is called White Mixture, from its colour, and its efficacy is extremely obvious in the following disorders: Fresh wounds, bruises, swellings, strains, pains, chafes, galls, &c. But what enhances its value, is, its being equally good for human beings, as well as animals, in the above complaints, as well as rheumatic pains, chilblains, &c. when it will admit of being applied every two, four, or six hours, agreeable to the exigency of the case.—It should be well rubbed into the part while in a state of perspiration.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF TAR.

TAKE one pound of tar, and half a pound of honey, and dissolve them together over a fire, in a glazed pipkin; then add one pint of spirits of wine, in which one ounce of camphire has been dissolved.

THIS is an effectual remedy for wounds in general, and never fails, provided the part is kept warm, and applied in proper time to stop a gangrenism, and prevent a mortification ensuing, by its communicative warmth and digestive quality in nourishing the wound, and bringing on a suppuration.

COMPOUND

COMPOUND CAMPHIRE WATER.

DISSOLVE one ounce of blue vitriol in one quart of spring water, over a slow fire, in a glazed pipkin; then add one gill of spirits of wine, in which two drachms of camphire has been dissolved. Afterwards add two ounces of Armenian bole, pulverised; and always shake it prior to its being used.

THIS is an excellent remedy for effectually cleansing foul and slough wounds, and keeping down proud flesh, funguosities, and incarnate wounds. It generally proves an expeditious and admirable cure.

THE BLOOD TINCTURE.

TO twelve ounces of compound tincture of myrrh, add two ounces of nitre fortis, then put them into a flint bottle, and having remained twelve hours in that state, close the bottle with a glass stopper, to preserve it for future use.

THIS composition is called blood tincture, from its colour, and is allowed to be the best medicine yet discovered for frushes, rotten frogs, funguosities in any of the membranous parts of the foot, or in any cases where there is an exfoliation of the hoof, sole, or frog in the foot of a horse.

THE CANKER OR HEEL OINTMENT.

TAKE four pounds of honey, and one gill of vinegar, and incorporate them together with one pound of the best dry French verdigrease.

THESE ingredients must be well worked, in a stone mortar, every morning and evening, for the space of ten minutes, during fourteen days, or until the fomentation has subsided; and afterwards put into a jar, in which no air can come to diminish its strength.

THIS medicine is an effectual cure for greasy or grapt heels, cankered feet, &c. and should be repeated every four and twenty hours.

It also cures the rot in the feet of sheep, and the foul in that of cows.— Besides, by adding a few drops of spirits of nitre fortis to the ointment, and introducing pledgets of tow into the sinus, it will stop joint oil, by being applied once every four and twenty hours.

THE POWDER FOR GRAPED AND GREASY HEELS.

TAKE one pound of allum, one pound of white vitriol, two pounds of crocus metallorum, one pound of brown rhenish tartar, half a pound of tobacco dust, and two pounds of elecampane.

THESE ingredients being first separately reduced to a powder, must be afterwards well incorporated together; and a single ounce given every morning and evening, in the horse's provender, mixed with bran; or beat up with treacle, to mix into balls.

THE

THE FARCY POWDER.

TAKE four pounds of water-dock root, and four pounds of walnut tree bark, each chymically prepared into powder, two pounds of best madder, two pounds of crocus metallorum, two pounds of gum guiacum, eight ounces of farfaparella in powder, two pounds of linfeed meal, and two pounds of fenugreek.

THESE ingredients must be levigated in a mortar for use; and the quantity of one ounce given the animal every morning and night, in his provender.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SATURN.

PUT four pound of letharge of lead into a glazed pipkin, and having added to it four quarts of the best French vinegar, let it remain over a flow fire, until it is reduced to one quart, stirring it frequently with an iron spatula, to keep the ponderous quality of the letharge from adhering to the bottom; then decant it off in order to preserve it fit for use.

IN this state it is called Goulard's pure Extract of Saturn. And when one ounce of the extract, and one drachm of camphire, dissolved in half an ounce of spirits of wine, is added to one pint of boiled or filtered water, then it is entitled Compound Extract of Saturn. An admirable remedy for inflammations, &c.

CATTLE.

CATTLE POWDER.

TAKE four pounds of gross crude antimony, and four pounds of hartshorn shavings; and put them, in small quantities at a time, into an artificial fire stone crucible, which must be frequently stirred until it is all become of one colour. This done, it must be taken out of the pot, a little spirits of wine sprinkled over it, and afterwards broken into a gross powder. Then bleach it dry, that it may be so thoroughly pulverised as to pass through a fine lawn sieve. To every ounce of this powder add four drachms of turmeric, and give three drachms for a draught or bolus.

THIS medicine will succeed ninety-nine times out of a hundred, provided no injudicious articles have been previously administered, as has been proved by an affidavit, taken before the Lord Mayor, and signed with his signature, Burnell.

It is denominated the Cattle Powder from its removing in cows, sheep, as well as horses, dogs, &c. diseases which originate from obstructions, and an impure state of the blood. It likewise is an infallible cure for putrid, epidemic, and pestilential fevers in horned cattle.

THE MILD POULTICE.

TAKE one pound of hog's lard, half a pound of horse turpentine, and half a pound of honey; then having melted these ingredients over a flow fire, add to them half a pound of white vitriol, and half a pound of common allum, each finely powdered, and as much rye flour as will bring them into the consistency of a poultice.

THIS must afterwards be spread upon brown paper, and bound upon the part affected with a cloth. Repeat this every four and twenty hours, and in inflamed running heels, &c. it will not fail to speedily accomplish a cure.

THE STRONG POULTICE.

DISSOLVE one pound of hog's lard, one pound of horse turpentine, and one pound of honey, over a flow fire; and add to these articles, eight ounces of French verdigrease in powder, eight ounces of calcined vitriol, eight ounces of calcined allum, and as much rye flour as will bring the whole into a proper consistency. This accomplished, add half a pint of train oil, which being well incorporated with the other ingredients, must be spread upon brown paper, and bound on the part affected with a cloth.

THIS will not admit of being repeated oftener than every third day, which particular being duly observed, it will be found to be an infallible composition for foul greasy heels, and grape heels, the latter having been frequently thoroughly recovered in the course of three times application.

THE animal must be carefully kept out of water during the completion of the cure.

LINIMENT FOR THE HOOF.

SIMMER over a slow fire, one pound of hog's lard, one pound of soft soap, and one pint of urine, which must be preserved for use.

THIS composition, on being applied every other day around the coronet of the foot, will, by hanging in the hair, give that elasticity to the hoof and annular ligament, which those parts absolutely require, prevent sand cracks and contractions in the hoof, and happily facilitate its growth.

THE WHITE OINTMENT.

SIMMER one pound of hog's lard, one pound of soft soap, and one pint of spring water, over a slow fire; and afterwards add two ounces of extract of saturn, two ounces of spirits of wine camphorated, and one gill of fallad oil.

THESE articles being well incorporated together for use, may be applied once or twice a day, agreeable to the exigency of the case, and will be found to be an excellent remedy for melanders, salenders, rats tails, scurfy heels, &c. &c.

THE

THE BEST MILD BLISTER.

TAKE one pound of hog's lard, one pound of nerve ointment, two ounces of gum euphorbium in powder, and two ounces of cantharides in powder.

THE latter ingredients must be well pounded together in a mortar, and when properly mixed with the others, administered in confirmed cases twice in forty-eight hours, to a third or fourth time; while, in common cases, one application in the course of six days will be sufficient to complete the cure.

THE STRONG BLISTER.

TAKE one pound of ointment of bays, one pound of nerve ointment, two ounces of gum euphorbium in powder, two ounces of cantharides in powder, half an ounce of sublimate finely levigated, and two ounces of oil of origanum. These articles must be mixed in a mortar, and carefully preserved from the air for use.

IN cases of splints, spavins, ring-bones, &c. this salutary composition must be applied sparingly, once in forty-eight hours, for three or four successive times, always giving time for nature to peel away the sore prior to the repetition. When applied to a curb, it must be used only once in eight days.—This article may be relied on to be an excellent and powerful remedy in obstinate cases.

MOLINEUX OINTMENT.

TAKE half a pound of nerve ointment, half a pound of hog's lard, four ounces of bees-wax, and two ounces of mutton suet; which having melted together, add one ounce of cantharides in powder, and one ounce of oil of origanum.

THEN mix the whole of these ingredients well together, and by applying it with a salamander, to assist it into the skin, it will, in bumb legs, old strains, and stiffnesses in the joints, prove most eminently serviceable to man, as well as animals.

SNAPE'S EYE WATER.

DISSOLVE one drachm of white vitriol, one drachm of allum, and half a drachm of camphire, in one drachm of brandy or spirits of wine. These ingredients must afterwards be put into two quart bottles of water that has been boiled and filtered, and applied twice or thrice a day with a clean white sponge.

THIS is an infallible water for relaxations, weakneses, rheums, and defluxions in the eyes of animals, as well as in human beings.

SNAPE'S

SNAPE'S BOLUS FOR CONVULSIONS.

TAKE one ounce of calx of antimony, one ounce of nitre, two ounces of crude opium, two ounces of assifœtida, two ounces of specious hiera-picra, and four drachms of pulvis sanctus.

THESE ingredients must be mixed with honey, and beat in a mortar into the consistency of a pill. Then the quantity must be equally divided into twelve boluses, and one of them administered every six hours, either in its present state, or as a draught, dissolved in a pint of a decoction of mint and balm.

THE patient should drink copiously of water gruel, or barley water, as soon as he has obtained an evacuation, and the draught or bolus being continued to be administered every twenty-four hours, will speedily put a termination to the disorder.

THE CANCER POWDER.

BEAT up twelve ounces of the powder for the glanders into a ball, with London treacle, and administer a pill lapped up in butter, about the size of a marble, twice every day, to dogs who have cancers in their ears; a disease which is at present very much prevalent among mastiffs and pointers, and which otherwise must terminate in death.

SNAPE'S

SNAPE'S INFALLIBLE POWDER FOR CURING MADNESS.

TAKE one pound of foreign tormentile root, which is to be obtained at Apothecary's Hall, and having reduced it to a powder, administer one ounce twice a day, in a pint of barley water, to a horse; half an ounce to a hog; and a drachm to a dog. This, continued for the space of fourteen days, will effectually cure, provided the wound, should there be any, is washed twice a day with some of the above mentioned powder in red wine.

THE same operation duly observed, will, with one drachm being taken twice every day in red wine, utterly prevent a human being from being afflicted with so grievous a visitation.

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X.

ON BLEEDING A HORSE.

AS there is no operation performed upon a horse that requires greater caution to be observed, than in that of bleeding, I here subjoin a few remarks, which, if properly attended to, will prove an excellent regulation for the conduct of farriers, in the propriety or impropriety of having recourse to the lancet.

FIRSTLY, in inflammatory fevers, when the diastoler motion of the heart has experienced too great an increase, bleeding is absolutely necessary, which may either be ascertained by laying your hand on the short ribs, near the elbow, by pressing your finger on the bend of the inside of the knee or hock, or on the temple artery above the eye.

BLEEDING should likewise be adopted in inflammations in the bowels, liver, lungs, kidneys, bladder, abdominal muscle, the brain, or any external part of the body, legs, or feet.

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It is farther particularly requisite when the fever appears to settle in that part which is vulgarly called the sinking of the coffin joint, and which I denominate a wet founder. In this relaxation of the parts, it will be necessary to repeat the operation every twenty-four hours, to a third or fourth time.

IN the sleepy or mad staggers, and in all convulsive cases, the animal should be bled, provided his blood be not in a languid or stagnated state, and then the operation must be retarded until, by proper treatment and exercise, you have brought on a free circulation.

BEFORE I dismiss this subject, I think it an indispensable piece of duty to inform my readers, that many valuable animals are utterly ruined by the application of improper implements in the operation of bleeding. This remediable evil is occasioned by ignorant and unskilful operators adhering to a mode which, from its inhumanity, should have been exploded these many ages. This species of cruelty is accomplished by the wooden-headed practitioner making an incision into the poor animal, by means of a blunt instrument, denominated a fleam, which is struck with a piece of wood filled with lead, called a blood stick, with that brutal vehemence as if he was knocking down an ox for slaughter.

THIS destructive instrument, which cannot be reflected on but with pain, frequently wounds the blood vessels in the greatest degree; sometimes by cutting them across, and sometimes by dividing them in two, which occasions them to rot, and deprives the blood ever afterwards from properly circulating. This is not only an irreparable injury to the animal, but likewise a considerable loss to the owner.

THUS having pointed out the disease, I shall proceed, with alacrity, to recommend an instrument, which, when adopted, will evince the world that there is no occasion for farriers to continue practising a treatment, the cruelty of which I have sufficiently explained above. This is a lancet of a peculiar construction, with which I have practised these fifty years, and
which

which is calculated to answer the most salutary purposes, without doing the owner so great a piece of injustice as to maim that animal which he has, in confidence of my abilities, placed under my inspection to cure. Should this instrument become an article of general use, I shall have the satisfaction of lessening that torment which it is criminal in the greatest degree to promote.

ON ROWELING A HORSE.

THE roweling a horse is a similar operation to that of issues in human beings. It may therefore not improperly be called a drain, outlet, or aperture, which draws away the humours by revulsion, and prevents any acid, aqueous, sharp tumours from affecting the animal in any of the external parts of the body.

HAVING explained the nature of the operation, I shall now proceed to enumerate a variety of causes which, however simple they may appear, will, if not checked in their progression, frequently terminate in serious consequences; and recommend such treatment for each as I am convinced will, if attended to, be productive of the happiest effects.

FIRSTLY, it is requisite in violent bruises, strains, and desperate wounds, where the inflammation has most violently and rapidly increased, to make a revulsion at as great a distance from the part affected as possible. A mode of treatment which will not fail to reduce the virulence of the inflammation, and consequently tend greatly to accelerate the healing of the wound.

P

SECONDLY,

SECONDLY, Whenever the animal is affected with frushes, greasy heels, dropries, runnings, or any disorders in the eyes, legs, or feet, that is attended with those salt tumours which generally accompany the abovementioned complaints, it is essentially necessary to apply a rowel, as the most infallible means of draining away such inordinate humours. This treatment I call the doctrine of prevention, as by taking the best method of conquering the disease in its infancy, you to a certainty prevent a multiplicity of evils which would otherwise unavoidably have occurred, had not the offensive morbid matter been thus early eradicated from the constitution.

THIRDLY, Without roweling in surfeits, scrophulous and cancerous tumours, cancer in the feet, grapt heels, &c. &c. the cause cannot be removed, or the cure effectually completed.

FOURTHLY, Roweling is not requisite in violent colds, strangles, locked jaw, convulsions, putrid and inflammatory fevers, staggers, jaundice, inflammations in the bowels, violent purgings, diabetes, detention of urine, and costive habits of body. These numerous disorders cannot be subdued without the assistance of such powerful internal remedies as act against the cause, which must consequently be removed before the effects will cease.

FIFTHLY, There is such a critical niceness in putting in a rowel, that many valuable horses have been killed through the unskilfulness of the operator. This havoc has been affected with the old practice of roweling with a knife, and through an unwillingness to deviate from so improper a mode of treatment frequently cutting through the cellular membrane, and separating it from the flesh, thus wounding him in a most dangerous degree. Instead of proceeding in the unskilful manner of forcing into the wound a stubborn hard piece of an old shoe, and stuffing up the aperture of it with pellets of tow, they should have treated it as the wound of a horse that had staked himself by leaping over a hedge, and dressed it with that infallible medicine, the tincture of tar. The belly of the animal should be lapped up with plucked hay-bands, and a rugg squared to the affected part, and fastened.

fastened to the cloth that comes over the back. It should likewise be fomented with spirits of wine or brandy, which, by being repeated every twenty-four hours, will soon bring on a suppuration, and prevent a mortification, which in general terminates in death.

SENSIBLE of the dangers to which a horse is exposed, by roweling with a knife, I invented, upwards of thirty-eight years ago, a pair of scissars, which instrument may now be had at any of the cutlers in the market towns of England, and will prevent those disagreeable consequences which otherwise must unavoidably take place. The waste pieces of new leather, which are to be obtained at an easy price at any of the curriers or leather cutters, should always, in this operation, be used instead of old, hard, dry leather. These pieces should likewise be soaked until they become soft, and hammered until the flesh side, which must be placed next the membrane, will lay smooth upon the skin. This accomplished, it will lie on the wound with the greatest pliability, and, whenever it is used, convince you it will neither be necessary to use it with either grease or turpentine, it possessing that drawing quality, which renders it extremely valuable in its use, without needing the expence of any additional medicine.

ON THE PROPER APPLICATION OF CAUSTICS.

NOTHING can be a more acceptable piece of intelligence to the uninformed practitioner, than to be acquainted when it is necessary to apply so dangerous and mischievous a medicine as the caustic, and when it is absolutely necessary for them to be avoided, by their tending, if improperly applied, to encrease that danger they were evidently intended to diminish. To this information I have added a list of those caustics that may be used

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with

with safety, and those which ought not by any means to fall into the hands of unskilful practitioners.

FIRSTLY, Among those caustics that are of a dangerous tendency, is to be ranked arsenic, orpiment, and resalger, which in such disorders as the fistula, pole evil, &c. may be used in any of the fleshy parts. This medicine comes in practice so very seldom, that its greatest utility is in poisoning rats.

THE following caustics may be depended upon to act with the greatest safety and certainty, sublimated mercury, red precipitate, lapis infernalis, verdigrease, blue vitriol, soap lees, quick lime, gum euphorbium, oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, and spirits of nitre. These medicines, provided you act with discretion and moderation, so as not to let them adhere to the articulation of a joint, sinew, muscle, or any cartilaginous part, will be attended with the happiest effects. But if this caution is not strictly attended to, I will not by any means be answerable for the consequences that may accrue.

ON WATER,

And the PERNICIOUS CONSEQUENCES of DRINKING it at IMPROPER SEASONS.

ALTHOUGH, in the whole course of my practice, I never knew a horse die for want of water, yet, on the other hand, I have frequently been an eye witness of the decease of many valuable animals, which has been occasioned by their being suffered to drink too freely after hard labour, when the stomach and bowels are empty, the blood in an immoderate heat, and the body in a violent perspiration.

THE

THE consequence that attends the impropriety of suffering the animal to drink cold water in the situation above described, is its causing a stagnation in the blood, which in general terminates in death.

IN this stage of the business, he must be an admirable operator who can save the poor beast from destruction; but as I have frequently accomplished this point, by the following treatment, it is with the greatest pleasure I communicate it for the benefit of my successors.

ADMINISTER in one pint of madeira or mountain wine, made blood warm, two drachms of pepper, two drachms of ginger, one ounce of spirits of hartshorn, one ounce of tincture of assifoetida, and one ounce of liquid laudanum. These ingredients must be deposited in two bottles of the above wine, and taken within the space of an hour at farthest.—Should the application not give relief, repeat the dose at the distance of every half hour, until the animal be properly recovered.—But between each of these draughts, the patient should be given two bottles of water gruel, in order to carry the medicine out of the stomach, and force the blood to circulate freely, by means of a powerful perspiration.

THE success that has ever attended this mode of treatment, may be treated with levity by the incredible part of mankind, but while those who have been benefited by it, continue to acknowledge that their horses have been preserved by its administration, in a most miraculous manner, I have no doubt but their testimony will establish its virtue in every part of the universe.

HORSES being suffered to drink upon the road, in a current of water, is a certain method of foundering them, and of exfoliating their hoofs, at the imminent hazard of their lives. The blood being thus suddenly chilled, causes a stagnation at the extremities, brings on an inflammatory fever, and, if not expelled, must occasion a separation of the external parts. This is, in other words, the membranous parts, including the covering of the coffin bone, which

which conveys the blood to the extremities, being divided from the hoofs and foal, which should, on the contrary, act as a guard to the membrane, from being situated at the extremities of the tendons, blood vessels, and nerves.

ON BLISTERING A HORSE.

BLISTERING being a most powerful stimulative, should always be applied in relaxations, when the part wants that communicative warmth, and that strengthening and invigorating assistance, which is alone capable of enriching the juices, quickening the circulation of the blood, and of recovering that elastic action which the poor animal has been deprived of, through the ignorance and brutality of an untutored and injudicious operator.

THIS operation should likewise be performed in all contractions, stiffnesses, and where callous substances are formed, in order to liberate the parts, and consequently to recover that elastic action which confirms the patient to be in a good state of health.

THIS mode of treatment is undoubtedly the most infallible that can possibly be adopted, for reducing those excrescences and calosities which form between the hyde and fleshy pannicle, and that of the membrane.—These exuberances, which are the occasion of the disorder, being removed, the bad effects, which in a different treatment must still exist, must speedily terminate.

HAVING thus enumerated the different cases in which the operation of blistering is essentially necessary to be performed, I shall now, in as concise a manner as possible, add a list of those disorders in which it would most probably be attended with unwished for consequences.

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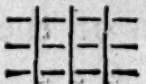
In all inflammations, tumours in any part of the legs, head, or body, fetlock, bend of the knee, and bend of the hough, it would be attended with a schirrous scrophula, which, to recover to its pristine state, would be a task that could not be accomplished without infinite trouble and perseverance.

ON FIRING A HORSE.

FIRING is essentially necessary in all weakneses and relaxations in any part of the legs, body, and head, and is an operation which I have performed, during upwards of twenty years, with the greatest success, for disorders of the eyes.

By judiciously placing the actual cautery upon the temple artery, this practice will succeed nine times out of ten, provided the eye is not too much impaired before the operation is performed. A common charge must then be applied upon the firing, and the same into the hollow of the eye, in order to warm and cherish the mucilaginous fat, strengthen and invigorate the optic nerve, increase the vitreous humour, and clear the transparency of the crystalline humour.

FIRING is besides a certain cure for corns, which, having discovered upwards of thirty years ago, I have practised with the greatest degree of success.

RESPECTING the manner of using it, you must first, with a proper instrument called a drawing knife, give ease to the exterior of the corn, and then apply your firing iron to the part affected, which must be formed and chequered exactly the same as the following pattern.  You must afterwards.

terwards cover it over with common charge, and it will not fail to eradicate the corn, provided you keep the foot from contracting, and prevent the compressure of the hoof from impeding the free circulation of the blood, through the ramification of a membrane that is annexed to the horny foal at the bottom of the foot.

C A T H A R T I C S.

A CATHARTIC being a medicine which purifies the habit of the body, by evacuation, is particularly necessary to be administered in obstructions and costive disorders. When those alimentary passages from which we receive food, and in fact derive existence, are stopt or choaked up, the application of a powerful cathartic is absolutely necessary, as the most rational means of obtaining relief.

THIS will infallibly prevent those acute pains in the stomach and bowels, which many human beings, as well as animals, for want of having obtained so desirable a piece of intelligence, have experienced.

E M E T I C S.

THE horse not being designed by nature to vomit, to attempt to give him an emetic is an absurd and impracticable design, which, when attempted, never fails to display, in a most conspicuous point of view, the illiterate talents of the operator.

YET,

YET, notwithstanding the publication of this truth, I have frequently seen many of the above animals vomit most violently, during the space of thirty or forty hours prior to their decease.—This being confirmed to me to be the voluntary act of the animal, and not accomplished by any medicine, I had the curiosity to open some of them after their death, in order to discover the truth.

ON making this investigation, I have found that their deaths were occasioned by a decay of the liver, they not having any gall-bladder; the gall on the contrary being contained in the coelum or blind gut, which is situated within four inches of the neck of the stomach. Thus, a full stomach, a slight cold, a small fever, a dysentary, a diabetes, or the feeding on green clover, will occasion the overflowing of the gall. The blood in this case will appear of a yellow hue, as may be seen by lifting up the lip or eye-lid, it being impossible to discover that material change in his complexion through the thickness of the coat, in any other part of the body.—In this situation it is likewise extremely necessary to bleed the patient, in order to inform yourself what articles are best to be administered for his relief.

ANOTHER species of vomiting is likewise peculiar to this animal, which is when he is out at sea; and is occasioned, I conjecture, by the change of the element, and the undulating motion of the ship.—This has been voluntarily attested by several Gentlemen of undoubted veracity; who farther affirm, that the illness I am now treating on, seldom or ever terminates in death.

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DIURETICS.

D I U R E T I C S.

NOTHING affording the patient such ease as the passing the urine with freedom, these medicines are particularly salutary in dropical disorders, swellings in the legs and other dependent parts, inflammations in the eyes, eruptions in the skin, surfeits, and cutaneous disorders; as well as internal diseases, such as obstructions in the kidneys, urethra, ureters and bladder, through stones, gravel, or other foulness being deposited in the seminal glands.

S U D O R I F I C S.

THERE being several disorders incident to horses which cannot be removed, until the pores and interstices of the skin are opened by perspiration, for the acrimonious juices to be eradicated from the constitution, it is presumed that this information will be deemed sufficient to prove the necessity of frequently adopting such medicines as come under the above denomination.

OPIATES.

O P I A T E S.

TO allay and palliate pain, invigorate the nervous system, and animate the seat and sensation of life, being the province of an opiate, who can wonder at its being generally administered for the mad staggers, convulsions, and disorders in the bowels and bladder.

THESE medicines, by relieving the most acute pains that human beings ever suffered, though lulling their senses into a composed slumber, has already ranked them high in general estimation; which has not been a little increased by the great benefit they likewise afford to animals, and to that valuable beast, the horse, in particular.

A L T E R A T I V E S.

AN alterative may be denominated the grand key to physic, since it is a medicine which possesses the power of altering the system of nature; or, in other words, of altering the state of the blood, or habits of the body; without the least addition or diminution. As these invaluable medicines require no assistance from bleeding, sweating, purging, or any manual operation, nor from high cordials or restoratives, it may with truth be pronounced, the criterion of excellence in the art and mystery of physic.

R E S T O R A T I V E S.

A RESTORATIVE is a medicine which possesses the virtue of improving not only the appearance, but likewise the condition of the animal. Its administration is, therefore, highly beneficial in all those disorders which produce debility, as it accelerates the return to pristine vigour, by the most quick and capital gradations.

O N D Y S E N T A R I E S.

A DYSENTARY is a violent evacuation, which proceeds from a variety of causes, and, if not prevented in its infancy, will inevitably terminate in a mortification in the bowels.

THE only successful mode of proceeding against evils of this description, is to bind a glutinating astringent composition into the mouth, and another at the rectum.—This operation should be repeated every six hours, until the evacuation subsides.

O N T H E D I A B E T E S.

THE diabetes is an involuntary discharge of urine, which arises from internal, as well as external causes.

FIRSTLY,

FIRSTLY, It is internally occasioned by there being too great a quantity of acids in the stomach, which consequently predominating, cannot be blunted by the alculies.—These acids destroy the coats of those vessels that convey the water through the ducts into the bladder, by performing the office of distillation too frequently for the strength of nature to support.

SECONDLY, The diabetes is likewise sometimes brought on by drinking waters that are contaminated with saline or nitrious qualities, and sometimes by too great an exertion at labour, or violent strains, &c. &c. In all such cases, relief is only to be attained by taking medicines of glutinous, bracing, and astringent qualities.

DURING the completion of a cure, the animal should be given either lime, chalk, or clay in his water.

THE STRANGUARY.

THE stranguary, or detention of urine, originates from inordinate eating, violent motion, inflammatory fevers, the want of a sufficient quantity of water having drained into the bladder, stimulation of a strong blister, or the animal being kept too long from water, or feeding on pea or bean ham, mow burnt hay or clover.

IN such cases as bring on a stimulus on the sphincter muscle of the neck, or bladder, you must have recourse to cooling laxatives, emollients, dilutants, and those medicines that will soften, relax, and dilate the ureters and neck of the bladder.

GANGRENES

GANGRENES AND MORTIFICATIONS.

THE disorders that come under these denominations, proceed from various causes.

FIRSTLY, From vitiated blood flowing into the vessels faster than it can possibly be dispensed with, occasions it to revolt back, and, like a torrent of water, inundate its boundaries. Thus having got out of its proper channel, it is called extravasated blood. But when it gets between the skin and the cellular membrane, it being impossible for it to escape, you may depend on its terminating in a dropsy in that part, whether it be on the interior part of the belly, head, legs, or any other part of the body, unless it is discharged in good time, it will putrify and form a gangerism, which generally turns to a mortification.

SECONDLY, These disorders may likewise be brought on by an accident, from a bruise, or a wound by an unskilful practitioner, either in the operation of gelding, nicking, roweling, docking, keeping a wound too hot in warm weather, or suffering the cold to obtrude, in any weather, before it has come to a good digestion.

C L Y S T E R S.

CLYSTERS is an admirable operation in those cases where nature refuses to act for itself, by evacuation. Their frequent adoption in this kingdom, both for man and beast, is a proof how highly beneficial they are in a variety

variety of cases; so that it is only necessary to subjoin, that those should have the preference, which act the quickest, and gives a pleasing sensation to the animal, without any ill consequences arising from the frequency of its repetitions.

P O U L T I C E S.

THE property of a poultice is to expel that morbid matter which is lodged and pent within the fleshy pannicle, called the skin.—To effectually eradicate such humours as have fallen into the legs and dependent parts, those poultices must be preferred, as they are most simple, and give the speediest relief.

F O M E N T A T I O N S.

IN all violent inflammations the above articles should never be administered; nor, on the contrary, omitted in all cases where an immediate palliation of the most excruciating pain is essentially necessary.

Thus, by applying a communicative warmth to the part affected, you repel back the superabundance of blood in its proper channels, and rarify the offending matter, so as for it to form an abscess, or imposthume, in which, by making an outlet, you will quickly accelerate a cure.

EMBROCATIONS.

E M B R O C A T I O N S.

AN embrocation is a remedy that may be applied as a stimulus, on the parts affected, whether the disorder proceeds from a strain of long continuance, a bruise, the gout, rheumatism, ague, fever, or other similar cause.

BUT none of these complaints can possibly be removed without the assistance of blistering, firing, mercurial ointment, powerful astringents, or the following spirituous lixivium, prepared from salt and water: Pour one quart of boiling water upon one pound of salt, which must be dissolved, and a gill warmed and well rubbed, once or twice a day, into the part affected, in order to promote and quicken circulation, condense the sinews, brace the nerves, blood vessels and skin, and, in the end, eradicate the cause.

WITH this excellent medicine I have, in the course of my practice, performed most miraculous cures, both in human beings as well as animals.—Among which I once reduced a large boney substance from off a horse's hough, which was as big as a goose's egg, and which had been encreasing in growth upwards of two years. The powerful stimulative of which I am now speaking, without giving the least pain, or removing any of the hair, dissolved the above extraordinary substance into blood, which consequently returned into the constitution, from whence it originally came.

CATAPLASM.

C A T A P L A S M S.

A CATAPLASM is a composition between a charge and a poultice, and consists of emolvents, detergents, astringents, and absorbents compounded together, in order to disperse such obstinate swellings as will not yield to blistering, poulticing, fomentations, &c.

THIS dismissive article is likewise particularly serviceable when such swellings occur on sinews, ligaments, or the muscular parts of the legs and joints.

S Y R I N G E S.

THE utility of this valuable instrument is too well known to need any comment. Its introducing proper medicines into punctures, &c. which could not otherwise be administered, has frequently proved the happy means of preserving the patient from a premature dissolution.—Injections, from penetrating to the seat of the disease, in general, speedily accomplish a cure.

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BANDAGES.

B A N D A G E S.

BANDAGES are extremely proper to be applied to any part that is relaxed by strains, bruises, or any other cause. These should be made of the head ends of broad cloth, and tacked to the part with a needle and thread.

IN cases of broken bones, particularly legs, strong leather bandages, with holes perforated on both sides, should be laced on the part, after it is placed in a proper position. It is absolutely necessary to invariably pursue this advice in the above cases, in order to prevent the circulation of the blood from being impeded, a circumstance which would totally prevent the bandages from having the desired effect. This faithfully observed, the strengthening charge must be applied, and the canvas bandage carefully disposed. Afterwards the leather bandage must be laced on with a leather thong, and the horse kept in a loose place, well littered, that he may lie down at pleasure, and move at his own discretion.

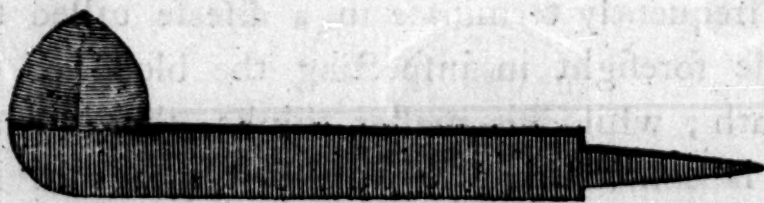
IN complaints in the other parts of the body, such as the stifle joint, or a fracture on the blade bone or point of the shoulder, the ligature bandage may be applied with the greatest probability of success. The method of fixing the ligature bandage, is, by placing two skewers through the skin, above the fractured part, and in a similar form to a seton, thus  Ten or twelve yards of beggars tape should then be bound around the circumference of the cross, and athwart the bars, to contract the skin. Then spread equal parts of black pitch, rosin, and burgundy pitch over the bandage, to effectually bind the whole together, and suffer it to remain until it drops off.

THE same treatment must likewise be observed in other parts of the body, when it is impossible to stop an artery or blood vessel, with this only difference, that two long packing needles must be placed across, and a ball of pack-thread, well waxed with shoemaker's wax, bound around and over them, in a similar manner to the above description. It must conclusively be covered with some shoemaker's wax melted, in order to confine it properly together. This practice will always succeed in the above-mentioned cases.

THE L A M P E R S.

THIS disease requires no other remedy than to prick the first bar of the mouth, in three or four places, which will effectually remove the cause, and facilitate the growth of the teeth to their proper perfection. This gentle mode of treatment will answer the same purposes of cutting the bars out with a hot iron, which I have seen performed so injudiciously, that the roof of the mouth has been entirely destroyed. This being an evil that can never be repaired, it is impossible to reprobate it too severely, especially as another mode, which I am about to recommend, confirms there being no necessity for having recourse to such violent and unnatural treatment.

THE instrument I mean, which is made thus,



is six inches in length, and should be introduced in three places, at proper distances, in the first bar of the mouth. It is likewise pricked at the point like a fleam,

R 2

with

with a shank about four inches in length, and a handle similar to a drawing knife.

THIS instrument is admirably calculated to answer a double purpose, by lancing the gum prior to the drawing of a tooth, and bleeding a horse in the mouth, whenever occasion may require.

THE use of a mouth rasp, in cases of ragged grinders, is too well known to require any explanation.

ON THE PROPRIETY OF TURNING HORSES TO GRASS.

THE following cursory cautions and observations, being sanctioned by experience, I hope my readers will regard them with particular attention.

FIRSTLY, If, on bleeding the horse, you find his blood in a putrid state, he must neither be permitted to go to grass, or feed on green food. Such diet never failing to cool the body, and chill the blood, independent of its generally bringing on a lentor, and occasioning obstructions in the external parts, which too frequently terminate in a disease called the farcy. Thus, for want of a little foresight in inspecting the blood of the animal, he is liable to eat his death; while his master thinks, that in gratifying his favourite's appetite, he is contributing, by the best means in his power, to his speedy return to health.

THE

THE life of every animal that is in the above state is held upon a very precarious tenure, since, if the blood or habit of the body be not entirely changed, by a proper regimen, his dissolution must almost immediately take place. The blood being poisoned in this extraordinary manner, is in a great measure owing to the horses head remaining in a depending position, by which means the inflammation enters in the eyes, and frequently terminates in blindness, and sometimes in a violent cold, which occasions a broken wind, occurrences that cannot fail of proving highly injurious to the horse.

F I N I S.

For the first time, the...
very fine...
changed, by a...
place. The...
on...
which...
...
...
the hole.

A N

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THOSE

INGREDIENTS which compose the MEDICINES

RECOMMENDED IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

A.

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Aqua Theriaca, 17, 36.

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Balm of Gilead, 14.
Balsam of Sulphur, 31.
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Barbadoes Tar, 52, 68, 89.
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Beer, 25.
Bees Wax, 59, 100.
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Best Madder, 95.
Best Rheubarb, 19.
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Black Mustard Seed, 13.
Black Oil, 52, 61.
Black Pepper, 18, 19, 36.
Black Pitch, 122.
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LIST

PRICES of the MEDICINES

RECOMMENDED IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

			s.	d.	
T HE Fever Powder	—	—	12	0	per doz.
The Fever Ball	—	—	4	0	lb.
The Clyster Powder	—	—	2	0	lb.
The Surfeit Powder	—	—	3	0	lb.
The Restorative High Cordial Ball		—	4	0	lb.
The best Cordial Phytic	—	—	12	0	doz.
The Binding Nourishing Clyster		—	2	6	clyster.
The Cholic Powder	—	—	5	0	lb.
The Cholic Ball	—	—	5	0	lb.
The Diuretic Ball	—	—	3	0	lb.
The Pectoral Ball	—	—	5	0	lb.
The Tincture of the Gums	—	—	6	0	pint.
Elder Ointment	—	—	2	0	pot.
Worm Powder	—	—	4	0	doz.
The Mange Liquid	—	—	5	0	quart.
The White Mixture	—	—	3	0	quart.
					Compound

			s.	d.	
Compound Tincture of Tar	—	—	2	6	per pint.
Compound Camphire Water	—	—	2	0	pint.
The Blood Tincture	—	—	2	0	vial.
The Cancer or Heel Ointment	—	—	2	0	pot.
The Powder for Graped and Greasy Heels	—	—	5	0	lb.
The Farcy Powder	—	—	5	0	lb.
Compound Extract of Saturn	—	—	1	6	quart.
The Cattle Powder	—	—	12	0	doz.
The Mild Poultice	—	—	2	0	lb.
The Strong Poultice	—	—	3	0	lb.
Liniment for the Hoof	—	—	2	0	lb.
The White Ointment	—	—	3	0	lb.
The best Mild Blister	—	—	2	6	pot.
The Strong Blister	—	—	4	0	pot.
Molineux Ointment	—	—	3	0	pot.
Snape's Eye Water	—	—	2	0	pint.
— Bolus for Convulsions	—	—	18	0	doz.
The Cancer Powder	—	—	10	6	lb.
Snape's Infallible Powder for curing Madnefs			3	0	lb.

Snape's Muscular Preparation of a Horse, 5s. each Print.

E R R A T A.

Preface, page 2, line 22, for *tract*, read *track*.

Page 5, line 25, for *liver antimony*, read *lever of antimony*.

5, 27, for *fenegreek powder*, read *fenugreek powder*.

7, 12, for *langour*, read *languor*.

7, 18, for *langour*, read *languor*.

8, 18, for *it is*, read *is*.

24, 2, omit the word *tea* in the *Decoction of Mint, Balm, &c.*

24, 23, for *plentitude*, read *plenitude*.

27, 22, for *cancarous*, read *cancerous*.

32, 24, for *is not*, read *are not*.

34, 23, for *accidental death*, read *accelerating my death*.

39, 16, for *tended*, read *tented*.

42, 13, for *tupentine*, read *turpentine*.

50, 11, for *dilitation*, read *dilatation*.

58, I, for *Imflammation*, read *inflammation*.

67, 15, for *dilitation*, read *dilatation*.

80, 31, for *grinding stone*, read *grindle stone*.

81, 2, for *you*, read *who*.

82, 18, for *reins*, read *veins*.

106, 31, for *squared*, read *skewered*.

110, 20, for *must speedily*, read *will speedily*.

113, 10, for *caelum*, read *caecum*.

124, 10, omit the word *cursor*y.

125, 7, for *enters*, read *centers*.

136, 10, for *senna*, read *sena*.

137, *omit reading the five first lines, they being inserted at the bottom of the preceding page.*

I44, 26, for *dysfentaries*, read *dysentaries*.

E. R. A. T. A.

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